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# THE CITIZEN

Devoted to the Interests of the Mountain People

Knowledge is power—and the way to keep up with modern knowledge is to read a good newspaper.

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No. 38

## DIFFERENT



**YES**, the Clothes we sell are different. You can tell them instantly, no matter where you see them. They are not the common place sort, nor of the noisy sort with fancy frills and covered with ginger bread.

**THEY** are different to the extent of being neat, perfect-fitting, and with a clean cut style that always distinguishes the clothes of the well-dressed man.

**FRIEND - MADE - CLOTHES**

Berea, **R. R. COYLE** Ky.  
THE CLOTHIER

## NEWS OF THE WEEK

**Roosevelt's Plans Explained, No Talk on Politics for Some Time—Many Die on Liner—Bribery Scandal in Pittsburgh Promises New Convictions—Forty Die in Wreck.**

**ROOSEVELT PLANS:**—It has been understood for some time that Pres. Roosevelt would not talk of politics till he returned to America, but now it has been announced that he will not have anything to say for a while after that. He will settle down quietly at Oyster Bay, and work as a magazine writer for a while, and he will not take any part in politics till he has had time to decide for himself, and from first hand observation, what is right. Evidently he feels it will be his duty to do what he can—and we would like to bet that that will be a plenty.

**LINER SINKS:**—A Dutch liner, the Prinz Wilhelm II has been lost at sea, and so far no traces of her the crew and passengers, numbering fifty-two souls, who were on her.

**DAY SPEAKS UP:**—The long silence with which Chancellor Day of Syracuse has punished the people since they elected Taft president against his advice, has been broken at last. Mr. Day, who made himself famous by his attacks on Roosevelt, has now opened his head to accuse Taft of trying to overthrow the Constitution because he is asking Congress to pass some useful laws.

**BRIBER CONFESSES:**—The Pittsburgh bribery scandal has opened up again. A convicted briber, on his way to the pen confessed everything, and it is expected that fifty or more members of the city council can be convicted on his testimony. One of the men, when he heard that the man had confessed said, "Well the lid's off."

**PINCHOT CALLED FOR:**—Gifford Pinchot, whose fight against Ballinger has furnished the most exciting incident of the present administration, has been called by Roosevelt to meet him abroad, and quietly left New York for London last week.

**MEAT TRUST HIT:**—A suit has been filed to dissolve the meat trust. Also, indictments have been found in Chicago against ten branches of this concern.

**FORTY-FOUR DIE IN WRECK:**—A terrible head-on collision between two passenger trains near Marshall-

town, Ia., on Monday resulted in the killing of forty-four persons, and the serious injury to over twenty more. Several of the later are not expected to live.

### FINE BAND CONCERT

Berea has come to expect an improvement each year in the work of the Band, but the performance Saturday night surpassed all expectation and reflected the greatest credit both on Mr. Canfield, who has been training the band so carefully for years, and on the boys themselves. For the first time, no outside help was called in, but the programme was, nevertheless more difficult and pleasing than ever before. "Give the boys the credit" said the leader, but as a matter of fact, while every praise is due them for their hard work, it is only fair to Mr. Canfield to recall that many times the band has worked as hard without attaining such good results. The attendance was large, and will yield a handsome profit, which is applied to the equipment of the band. It is safe to say that there will be very few evenings more enjoyable in Berea this year.

### MOUNTAIN CONGRESS READY

The Mountain Congress, one of the events of the year which is most enjoyed by Berea students, will be held this year on Saturday night, at 7 p. m. Campaign has been going on for weeks, and the air has been full of politics. Saturday an election for Governor was held. There were three candidates, D. O. Bowman, Rep., Marshall Vaughn, Dem., and Ralph Patin, Prohibitionist. After a thrilling election, conducted as nearly as possible like a regular one, the votes were counted, and Bowman was found to have a majority of 49. A contest was at once instituted, fraud, bribery, intimidation and illegal registration being charged.

The charges were heard by the Election Commission on Tuesday night, and six votes were thrown out for illegality. It was decided, however, that there was not sufficient proof of other frauds to invalidate the election, and a certificate was issued to Bowman, his majority standing at 43. The organization of the House was also perfected, Eugene Thomson being chosen Speaker, Tracy Tuthill Clerk, and Buford Long, Sergeant at Arms. Pages will be Paul Fagan, Ned Ellis, Robert Murphy and Leo Gilligan.

### PEERING THRU THE BATTLE-CLOUDS.

The one great advantage of our form of government is that when people get really interested in political questions they can get their way. Usually they pay little attention to politics, and are really governed by others—mostly by smooth guys who know how to "work" the voter by means of talk of party loyalty and so on. But when a real moral question comes to the front, the people may be trusted, and our form of government gives them a chance to make their weight felt.

That is what happened to Cannon. The people have come to distrust him and his system, that is all. While mutterings of discontent have been heard everywhere, and protest after protest has been made, Cannon and his friends went carelessly about the people's business in their own way, and felt neither danger nor alarm. And now the blow has fallen, the weight of the people has struck the system they had built, and their power is crushed.

This has not been a party question—In the usual sense of the word, it has not been a political question. It is a question of the right of the people to rule. Cannon and his friends deny this, but it is a fact, and the people have struck because they felt their will was being thwarted—as it was. Cannon, et al., driven to the wall, have tried to shield themselves behind the great name of the Republican party. The Democrats are only too willing to have them try it as that would weaken the party. But they have no right to. The questions which have just been settled have nothing to do with any political policy—they affect only the right of certain men to certain power. The people deny that right, and if the politicians who have now been beaten manage to induce the Republican organization to support their failing cause, it will simply result in that party's finding itself opposed to a majority of the people. We are strongly Republican, and believe in the mission and principles of that party, but there can be no doubt that the people are against Cannonism, and if Cannon succeeds in committing our party to his doctrine we must recognize that it will help him not at all, but will weight the party with his sins. Can even that great party bear it?

Again, it is claimed by the Stand-patters, that the Insurgents, in their fight for the people's rights, have "blocked business." The Cannon crowd have argued that business could be done only by their methods, and when the Insurgents have sought to reform those methods, and fulfill the mandate of the people, the shout has been raised that they were opposing all bills which might be put thru under those methods. In other words, the Cannon men said:—"You must do it our way or not at all."

No more absurd proposition had ever been put forth. No one familiar with the work of Congress should be deceived by it for a second. The Cannon crowd, themselves, when in full control of all this machinery did not do the very things they are accusing the Insurgents of hindering. They have tried to cloud the issue. They have tried to have the Insurgents blamed for a "disturbance" in attacking the wrongful system, when it is the defenders of that system who have themselves caused the delay and disturbance by resisting right and justice.

And in the final test it was the Insurgents, and not the Cannon men, who made the move for peace and work. The Insurgents endorsed Cannon, only in the hope of bringing about a state of affairs where bills could be passed. And it was Cannon who did all he could to make peace and co-operation between the two wings of the party impossible! On his shoulders, and on the shoulders of his supporters, must the blame lie for the unfortunate conditions which have already come, and which may in future develop.

But the Republican party has shown both its fidelity to its pledges, and its power to reform itself. So far as the Insurgents are concerned, it stands today stronger than ever.

## Big Wreck at Whites Station

Four Men Dead from Crash of L. & N. Freight Trains  
Five Miles from Town.

Wreckage, Mixed with Coal, Keeps Wrecking Crews Busy for Hours, and Blocks Line All Day—Engineer and Fireman Found Dead Under Engine—Two Others Die From Injuries—Many Hurt.

The most disastrous wreck which has occurred for years on any railroad near here took place at 10:40 Monday night. Two L. & N. freight trains met head on in the cut near Whites Station, five miles from town. As the cut was on a curve, neither train had warning in time to slow down, and both were at high speed when they met.

The crash was terrific, and heard for miles. Both engines were reduced almost to scrap iron, several cars filled with coal rammed in on top, the cut was filled to the top with a confused mass of wreckage, packed in coal. A fire started from one of the boilers, but was soon put out.

So far, four men are dead, and half a dozen seriously injured. Buster Sanford, engineer of the north bound train, was found under the wreckage of his engine. He had been dead for hours, but his watch was still running correctly. Near him and the last found was the body of Geo. DeVore of Richmond, fireman of the south bound. Both bodies were badly crushed. Sparks, of Corbin was taken from wreck early in the night. He was buried under the coal, but a hand stuck out, and the rescuers following this clue got him out alive, but fearfully crushed. He died before reaching the hospital in Richmond. Russell Storm, a brakeman also died soon having been badly scalded. Others injured were James McCarty, Artie Pike, Harvey Justice and Russel Snowden. It was late on Tuesday evening before the track could be cleared. All day the men worked at the wreck, which was exceedingly hard to handle, because of the mixture of coal and twisted iron. Almost all the men in town and many women, got out to view the scene, and Cooley Ogg got several splendid photographs of it. No mails came to the town till late in the afternoon.

### COMBINATION SALE.

We will on Saturday April 2, 1910 at 2 p. m. hold a combination sale at the corner of Center and Main Streets in Berea, Ky., to sell anything the people will have there to sell.

W. P. Prewitt, Auctioneer.  
Berea, Ky.

### Municipal Bread Bakery.

The city of Budapest operates a bread bakery which will soon have a capacity of 50,000 loaves a day.

### FARM FOR SALE.

Small farm for rent or sale near Wallaceton. Call on W. A. Ogg.

Don't fail to care for your notes promptly the day they are due, and do not overdraw your account.

## A Home For the Future

**M**OST every young man has the hope and ambition to some day have a home of his own. Such an ambition is commendable, yet of itself, it will not bring results. Energy and purpose, together with a savings account will bring him to the desired goal almost before he knows it. There is no better plan of saving for a home than the savings account. We will open an account for one dollar. We pay four per cent interest. Interest is compounded twice a year. We treat all our depositors right. We will do the same for you.

Let us help you realize your hopes of a home of your own.

**Berea Bank & Trust Company**

## WASHINGTON LETTER IN OUR OWN STATE

**Cannon Beaten by Insurgents in Finish Fight—Prospects for Harmony now Bright, if Regulars will Behave—Speaker Loses Temper and Berates Men who had Just Spared Him.**

Washington, D. C.,  
March 20, 1910.

If there is any one who can tell just where the House of Representatives of the United States of America is "at" today, or where it will be "at" any time in the near future, he would confer a favor on several million of his countrymen and incidentally on about three hundred newspaper men, whose business it is to predict, and who have no predictions to offer, if he would step forward and tell. "Up in the air" is a mild way of describing the condition of men and affairs in this city today. As a matter of fact most of the Congressmen are like chickens with their heads cut off, and are running around in circles, getting nowhere, but making an awful fuss.

The facts are soon stated. Cannonism has been smashed.

Last Tuesday the Insurgents, who had been so quiet lately that the Cannon crowd thought they had quit, woke up suddenly, and cut out of an appropriation bill an item to pay for an automobile for the Speaker. This was amusing, but not serious.

Next day the Stand-patters thought the Insurgents were due for a little lesson. Now the Insurgents have one special pet, known as Calendar Wednesday. This is an institution which they secured from the Cannon crowd when they attacked the rules at the beginning of the session. Its importance is the fact that on that one day bills can be brought up without the permission of the Speaker. So the Stand-patters decided to "trim" the Insurgents by making a few holes in Calendar Wednesday, and proceeded to try it. To their great surprise there were enough Insurgents present so that the Speaker was over-ruled and the trimming was on the other side. In fact it was the first time in ten years or so that the House had over-ruled the Speaker, and was considered by all as a great humiliation of the Jo-Cannon crowd.

Then the real fight came on. The Cannonites again decided on "trimming" the Insurgents and sent word to all the absent congressmen to come in and help. Many came and Thursday the same stunt that failed Wednesday was tried again. The Speaker was asked for a ruling on a certain question of privilege. He ruled against the Insurgents. Then, of a sudden, an insurgent, Mr. Norris, jumped to his feet with another resolution. This

(Continued on fifth page.)

**Rebating Fine Assessed—Corbin Station Agent Killed—Boom for Bosworth Looks Suspicious—Governor Vetoes Pension Bill—No More Hangings in Kentucky—Morris B. Belknap Dying.**

**L. & N. FINED:**—The L. & N. Railroad, in a case before the Federal Court at Louisville, pleaded guilty to rebating, and was fined \$10,000, the lowest amount.

**FIGHT AT CORBIN:**—Late last Wednesday night a fight occurred in the depot at Corbin, and the agent, James Cain, was killed by William McCollum. The latter was shot down by Lee Reed, a friend of Cain's and cannot recover.

**BOOM FOR BOSWORTH:**—A great fuss is already being made to boom Sen. Joe Bosworth for re-election. He is a good man all right, but there is a sort of suspicion that this loud acclaim is helped by the fact that neither of the present candidates for Congress want Senator Joe in the race.

**DUEL IN GARRARD:**—A duel on the pike in the Boufne neighborhood, in Garrard County last week, resulted in the death of both participants, Creedmore Turner and Luther Ray. They had been enemies for some years.

**VETOES PENSION BILL:**—Among the bills which the governor has vetoed is that to provide pensions for Confederate veterans. The Governor shows that there is no money to pay these pensions, and blames the legislature for not providing funds to meet the appropriations they made.

**M. B. BELKNAP DYING:**—A report from Louisville says that Morris B. Belknap, vice-president of the great hardware company, a prominent Republican leader, and a trustee of the new Lincoln Institute, is near death at his home in that city.

**NO MORE HANGINGS:**—Gov. Willson signed the bill which substitutes electrocution at the penitentiary, for hanging at the county seats as a capital punishment in this state.

### BEREA'S RECORD YEAR

This is to be Berea's year of largest attendance. The record of students entered is already more than a hundred ahead of last year, and there will be a further increase next term. Last year, there were in all 1225 students who attended Berea. This year there are already 1343.

### MEASLES ALMOST OVER

The epidemic of measles is about over—there is hardly any one left to take it. Two weeks ago an inquiry was made and it was found that there were only 34 students who had not had the disease. Most of these have had it since, so it is about run out.

**Mrs. S. R. Baker's Millinery Opening**  
**FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, MARCH 25 AND 26, 1910**  
**EVERYBODY IS INVITED**  
**RICHMOND ST., BEREA, KENTUCKY**



# THE EDGE OF HAZARD

PICTURES BY A. WEIL

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## SYNOPSIS.

Frederick Hardy, a fashionable Boston society man, lost his wealth, was jilted by a girl and sent by a friend to take charge of an American Trading Company store in Russia. On his journey through Japan he met Stapleton Neville, supposedly an Englishman. They agreed to go together to Russia. Because of suspicious circumstances they were several times molested by the Japanese. Hardy was arrested and found upon his person papers showing maps of Jap forts. Hardy was proven guilty. On a train he met Alsom Sano, daughter of a Jap merchant. In Neville's shoes Jap found pictures of forts, proving him to be a Russian spy. Hardy departed for Russia on a steamer, which was wrecked shortly afterward. He was rescued by a Russian steamer. On reaching Vladivostok he was well treated. He started for Siberia, meeting Princess Romanovna on the train. Hardy boarded a vessel for Amur. Hardy showed the princess his expertness as a rifle shot. The steamer was stranded. The princess and her maid were attacked by Chinese. Hardy saved their lives. The princess thanked Hardy for his heroism. Manchurians fired upon the craft. Hardy slew their chief. Burning arrows were hurled upon the Pushkin's decks. An attempt was made to board the vessel. The attacking Chinese were repulsed. Romanoff sneered at Hardy's solicitude for the princess. Sianka a messenger, sent for help, was nailed to a cross on the shore. To put an end to the awful torture Hardy himself put Sianka out of his misery, taking his own life in his hands. Forest fires menaced the vessel. Hardy volunteered to go for help. Refused permission he jumped overboard and started to swim with the princess' distress message. Romanoff was angry at Hardy for his brave efforts to rescue the princess. He wooed her in his own savage way. He said Hardy had made love openly to a Japanese girl. Help came and the princess was rescued. Hardy journeyed on a raft. Arriving at his destination he took charge of the trading company's business. Hardy received a letter from a social leader in Boston and another from Alsom. Hardy took lessons in Russian of a Jew, thus connecting himself in a way with that race. Hardy received a letter from the princess, thanking him for his bravery. Hardy's teacher was in danger of death. He employed Wang as a servant. Hardy went to Moscow, where he was invited to call upon the princess. He started for the palace home of Princess Romanovna. Hardy aroused unaccountable jealousy of his Korean boy by announcing that he was going to call on the princess.

## CHAPTER XXVIII.—Continued.

Hardy, meanwhile, slipping into a long ulster, the fur collar of which he turned up about his ears, left the hotel and stepped to the edge of the sidewalk. A droshky dashed up immediately.

"The Princess Romanovna," said he in Russian. "The Princess Romanovna, in the street."

The ivoschik jumped down with alacrity extraordinary for a Russian.

"The Princess Romanovna?" he inquired, looking shrewdly at Hardy.

"Yes," said Hardy, "in the street."

"Get in," said the Russian, "and I will drive you there immediately. I know where it is."

There was something strange in the man's manner, so strange, in fact, that it set the American wondering. He acted as though he had been sent for his fare, or had been expecting him. But Hardy did not long dwell on this idea, for he was, after all, on his way to the princess. He would soon be in her presence again, and the thought so agitated him, so set his heart to beating, that all other matters were driven from his mind.

As these thoughts were running through Hardy's mind, it occurred to him from time to time that it took a long time to reach the palace of the princess. He knew about where it was located, though he had not visited the spot. It should have taken him 15 minutes to drive there from the hotel. He consulted his watch and found that he had been half an hour on the road.

"Cabmen," he muttered, "are the same the world over. The fellow is driving me about for a while in order to increase the size of the bill."

He was on the point of opening the door and shouting to the ivoschik, when the latter drew up before a large, square house on a quiet, poorly lighted street. Hardy threw open the door and jumped out.

## CHAPTER XXIX.

### In the Nihilists' Den.

"So here we are at last!" he said; "wait for me." The house as he glanced up at it did not impress him as a palace, but he reflected that some of the older and more exclusive of the Muscovite nobility lived in antiquated and unpretentious residences. The ivoschik ran up the steps by his side and rang the bell. An old woman opened the door.

"Ah," she said to the cabman, "so you have brought him!"

"Da! da!" replied the Jehu, and trudged down the steps.

It was evident to Hardy that he was expected at the house of the princess, that even the servants had been told to keep on the lookout for him. Hardy had been shown into a small reception room, where a coal fire was burning in the grate. A couple of easy chairs and a leather-covered lounge, somewhat worn, formed the only furniture, rather meager, it seemed to him, for the palace of a princess. He removed his coat and sat down before the fire. As the old woman had been expecting him, it was safe to assume that she had gone to inform Romanovna of his arrival. He arose, and with fingers that trembled slightly, arranged his white tie in a servile over the mantle. As he was thus engaged, he could hear two men talking, probably in the hall, just outside the door.

"It is the most wonderful explosive



"We Welcome You Among the Enemies of Russia."

ever invented," said one.

"Enough to fill the inside of a child's ball is quite sufficient to wreck the czar's palace."

"Curse him!" interjected the other.

"Amen! It can therefore be thrown to a great distance, and wherever it strikes, it explodes. There is no missing fire. Several members of the Order witnessed a trial of it in the Ural mountains, in a lonely spot, and the results were most satisfactory. A small quantity, hurled at the base of a cliff, tore the whole face of the mountain loose. One of the brethren accidentally dropped a sphere of it, and he simply disappeared—vanished from the face of the earth. One of his arms was found two miles from the place, lying beside a mountain road."

"That would be good medicine for the czar," chuckled a third voice.

"Yes, and for tyrants in general. With this new and mysterious explosive, the Order has an agency by which it can become a terror to the ruling classes, by which it can demoralize society, and make way for the new order of things, the divine brotherhood of man. In six months from now there will not be a man living in Russia who will dare set himself up above his fellow creatures or take his seat on the tyrant throne of Russia. To-night we shall select the brother who will throw the first sphere."

"But is it not fortunate," asked the second speaker, "that a member of the Enemies of Russia should have made this important discovery? The brother, Felix Hullin, is here—a slender, dark man with eye-glasses. The cabman that we sent brought him and he is now in the reception room. Ah, but he has the air of a deep student! Let us go in and make him welcome."

Hardy, still fumbling with his tie, caught sight of his own face in the mirror, and was startled by its expression. It was the face of a man caught in a trap and who has only a moment to escape before he is discovered.

He was in a nihilists' den and had overheard a plot to kill the czar. If it should be discovered that he was an impostor, he had little doubt as to what his fate would be. He seized his coat and hat and started toward the door. Three men entered, two well dressed and the other evidently a laborer of some sort.

"Brother Hullin," said the tall man in imperfect French, "we welcome you among the Enemies of Russia. We know all about your marvelous discovery, and we consider you the greatest inventor of the age."

Hardy shook hands with them all with much cordiality.

"I was," he said, also in French, "hoping to make a little address to the brethren to-night."

"Very well," said the tall man, "but don't be long, for there are many of our Order here who are anxious to meet you."

Hardy stepped toward the door with a light heart, but just as he reached for the knob, the bell rang, and one of

the nihilists opened the door and admitted the cabman with a slender, dark man who wore eye-glasses.

"I am Felix Hullin," announced the new arrival in perfect French, "and that man," pointing to Hardy, "is an impostor!"

## CHAPTER XXX.

### For the Good of the Order.

The American, in immaculate evening dress, his crush hat beneath his elbow and his fur-lined coat thrown over his arm, stood at bay with his back against the wall, silently eyeing the nihilists. The blood rushed back to his heart, and his cheek paled a trifle, but the glance that he fixed on those wondering faces, in which hate and fear were beginning to dawn, showed no flinching. The cabman, in tall boots of patent leather, and shining silk hat, stood at the door, with his broad back against it, his whip in his hand. He was a thick-set, broad-shouldered muzhik, with little, red eyes, a red face and a profuse red beard. His glance shifted uneasily from Hullin to Hardy.

By his side stood the little Frenchman, who sank his head between his shoulders like a turtle, and, stretching an accusing left arm toward Hardy, shrieked:

"I am Felix Hullin, I say, mon dieu! the great inventor, the great benefactor of the human race. Behold, here is the proof! If I dash this little sphere on the floor, poof! b-r-r-r-r!"

The whole house will fall apart like a castle of cards, the roof will leap into the air, in one little second, by gar, we shall all be in eternity. Gentlemen, are you convinced? Sooner than have my word doubted, I shall give you the proofs. Ten thousand devils! I am Felix Hullin, I say, no man shall doubt me!"

He plunged his right hand into his pocket and drew forth a sphere, about the size of a baseball, which he held in the hollow of his palm.

"I am Dr. Hullin," he added; "behold the pill which I have prepared for tyrants and spies!"

About 20 of the brethren had stolen into the hall and were pressing forward toward Hardy; stolen, indeed, for these men all moved silently, as though accustomed to secret and dangerous meetings. But at the dreaded word "spy" a murmur arose.

"A spy! A spy! Kill him, tear him to pieces!"

But the man who had welcomed Hardy in French stepped in front of them and raised his hand.

"Sh! Brethren," he commanded, "are you all mad? Would you have the police down on us? The spy is in our power, if, indeed, he is a spy, and we shall know how to deal with him, how to seal his lips. As for you, Brother Felix, do not drop your pill in the Virgin's name! Put it in your pocket. Preserve it for tyrants and the foes of mankind. There! We shall breathe freer now. Ivan—to the cabman—what is the history of this man? How did you happen to bring him here?"

"I went to the Slaviansky Bazar to get a slender, dark man with eye-glasses," he explained, "who should give me the password for the night—'The Princess Romanovna.' This man came out, hailed me and gave me the password. I bring him here, and then, ten minutes later, along comes this other slender, dark foreigner with eye-glasses, who, it seems, is able to find his own way about! That is the truth, Brother Bielinski, I call the Virgin to witness—and the pious soul crossed himself."

"Very well," said Bielinski, a tall man, stoop-shouldered, with thin, hook-nose and keen, furtive eyes. "Very well. May I ask, my friend," turning to Hardy, "whether you are a member of the Brotherhood, and, if not, why are you here?"

"The explanation is very simple," replied Hardy in French, in which language the question had been directed. "I am an American merchant, residing in Stryetensk. I have an acquaintance with the Princess Ro-

manovna, removed his coat and hung it upon a nail. He then took his seat, by invitation, at Bielinski's right.

"Brethren," said the latter, rising, "of the Society of the Enemies of Russia!" He spoke very distinctly, but not loud. The most absolute silence prevailed. "First we must decide what to do with this man who has introduced himself into our midst, and has learned the secrets of the order. Though I do not personally believe him to be a spy, though I am confident he was brought here by accident, yet he is not of us, and he is a friend of the haughty and wealth-pampered aristocrat whose name forms the password of the evening. He was on his way to her residence when he was brought here."

During this time Hardy remained standing, with his opera hat beneath his elbow and his ulster thrown over his arm. His eyes were fixed on the little ball in Hullin's handkerchief, which, shining in the gas light, held

formed and thrown into the Moskva, thus giving the impression that he had fallen in and drowned; or, a fine needle might be driven into the base of his brain, after which he could be dropped into the river; or, he could be taken out to some lonely spot, gagged, of course, to prevent an outcry, stabbed or beaten to death, and robbed. The gags could then be removed and this would cause the impression that he had been killed by footpads for his money and valuables. Fortunately, his attire, that of a wealthy aristocrat, would corroborate the impression. These are merely suggestions, of course. Would it not be well to decide officially on his fate, and then appoint a committee to settle the manner of his removal?"

Mr. Kourbski sat down and glanced about with a self-satisfied air.

"It is time," said Bielinski, rising and resting both palms on the table, "to bring this incidental discussion to a close, and proceed with the more important business of the evening. Nothing must be allowed to interfere with the great work which we have in hand: The destruction of so-called government and the establishment of universal freedom; the elimination of war, oppression and tyranny, and the inauguration of general and everlasting peace, equality and brotherhood."

As Bielinski spoke, his face flushed with enthusiasm, and his eyes glowed with the light of the dreamer and the Utopian. Murmurs of approval ran through the audience.

"You know," he continued, "how we propose to accomplish this great end. Government is merely a combination of the strong and the favored of the earth to oppress the weak. Laws are simply canons for the regulation of oppression. All these things are unnatural and artificial and are built on a substructure of superstition. We propose to render government impossible by making the governing profession so dangerous that no man will dare undertake it. But the question now before us is this: Here is a man in our midst who is not of us. He is a sympathizer with and a friend of our oppressors. He came to us, supposing that he was going to the house of the Princess Romanovna, and overheard our plans. He has discovered our place of meeting. Will it be safe to turn him loose, after exacting a promise from him that he will not betray us, if such a promise can be obtained, or is it your mind that he be removed, as Brother Kourbski suggests, for the good of the Order? In voting on this question you will bear in mind that the life of any one individual is of small moment when weighed in the balance against the general good of humanity. Brother Smirnoff will pass among you, handing each one of you a white and a black marble, a supply of which I have here, and Brother Kourbski will collect your ballots in a hat. A black ballot will signify removal, a white ballot life and some other expedient. Brother Smirnoff!"

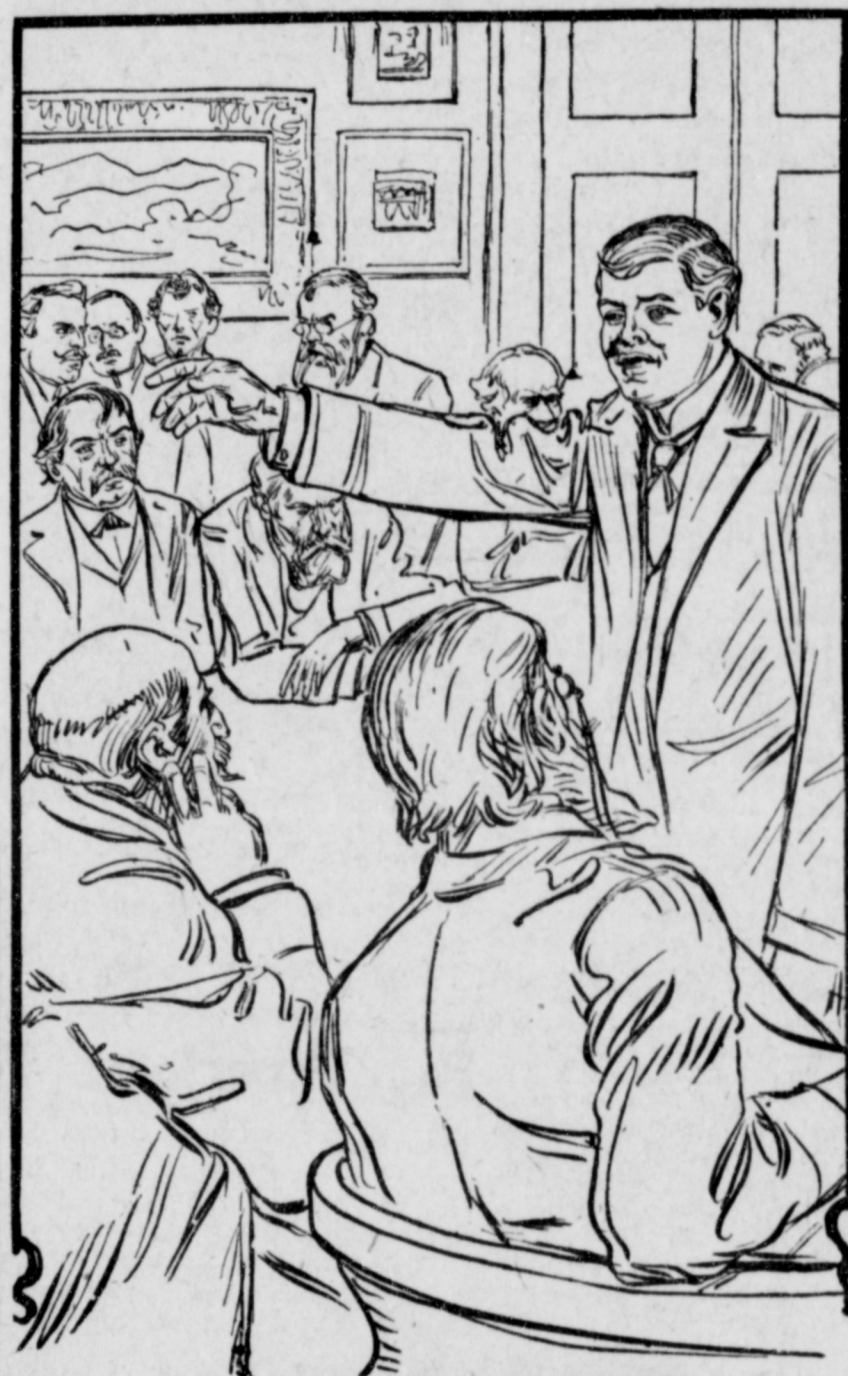
That member arose and stepped briskly to the side of the chairman who took a number of marbles from a drawer and poured them into a hat. Kourbski followed him about with another hat, into which the members dropped their votes. In the ghastly silence that reigned, Hardy could hear his heart beat plainly, and the marbles dropping, dropping, into the hat, rattled like paving stones falling from a height. As Kourbski stepped to the table and poured the marbles on it, the American arose, and mechanically twitching at his pince-nez, gazed with open mouth. A black stream poured from the hat.

"The ballots are all black!" announced the chairman. "I shall appoint Brothers Kourbski, Stankitch and Golovlev as a committee of three on ways and means. Gentlemen, you will retire into the adjoining room. Kindly reach your decision as soon as possible, for this, as I have said, is only an incidental matter, and we have much of importance before us."

The three members retired, closing the door softly behind them. The dream was becoming reality. Hardy, who was still standing, glanced about like a trapped animal, his eyes hunting some desperate means of escape. There was the window. He might dash at that and leap at the panes. The crash and the outcry which he would make might attract the attention of some passer-by. But, alas, the majority of the company were sitting between him and the window, and the shutters, which he could discern through the thick curtains, were, no doubt, heavy and well secured. His overcoat dropped to the floor and a scarcely audible "bump" attracted his attention. He picked up the garment, and slipped his hand into the pocket, where it touched the cold handle of a revolver. He remembered that a merchant had given him the weapon in the morning as a sample of a large stock of German imitations that could be sold at a much lower price than the American original. The merchant had said that it was a good weapon, despite the cheapness, and had requested him to try it.

But it was not loaded.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)



"There is But One Way—He Must Die."

manovna, on whom I was about to call. I told the cabman to drive me to her residence, and he brought me here. I know nothing of your amiable Brotherhood, nor do I wish to learn anything." Here he took out his watch and consulted it coolly. "As we have no possible business together, I will now bid you good night, and proceed on my way. If I do not hasten I shall be too late for my call."

"But why does he not speak Russian?" asked Ivan. "He spoke to me in good Russian."

"Do you understand Russian?" asked Bielinski.

"I speak it imperfectly," replied Hardy. "I have been in the country only a short time."

"You speak it well enough to understand," exclaimed Bielinski, "or you would not have made so shrewd an effort to get away. I am not sure now that you are not a spy. At any rate, it will be a long time before you will see the Princess Romanovna."

Hardy noticed that the last two words were spoken with an emphasis of hate, which reminded him of the Christian voices at Stryetensk, spitting out "Moschko! Moschko! The Jew! The Jew!" Truly this Holy Russia is a breeding-ground for many violent hates.

They all moved silently down to the extreme end of the hall and passed through a door into a large square room, furnished with chairs and divans and a round table, upon which were a number of books and magazines. Crossing this, they entered the council chamber, a long, narrow apartment, with benches running around it, and a long table in the center, with chairs placed for about 20 people.

The Enemies of Russia seated themselves on the benches and at the table. Bielinski, who was evidently the chairman, took his place at the head of the table. Felix Hullin, after taking the terrible sphere from his pocket and laying it carefully on the table on a tiny couch formed of his crumpled

his gaze with a strange fascination, like the baleful eye of a snake.

"What is his nationality?" asked one of the brethren.

"He says that he is an American," replied Bielinski.

"The Americans," said the questioner, "are a powerful nation. If we should detain this man, who is himself evidently an aristocrat, and his friends, they would raise heaven and earth to find him, and there would be much publicity and discussion—a thing that we wish to avoid now. The same thing would result if he should permanently disappear."

Here he sat down, and silence reigned for a full minute.

"There is much truth," at length said Bielinski, "in what Brother Smirnoff says. Has any other brother any suggestion to make?"

A young Russian arose, a florid-faced, clean-shaven youth, with blue eyes and a sweet expression. His voice was soft and he smiled as he talked.

"He must not disappear," said the speaker, "as Brother Smirnoff says, neither can we keep him. He would be an elephant on our hands. Neither would it be safe to turn him loose with our secret in his brain and on his tongue. It seems to me, with all due reverence to my elders"—and here he smiled and waved his hand—"that there is but one way. He must die and his body must be found under such circumstances that the police will be led to believe he has met his fate through accident. This will come under the head, not of an execution, but of a necessary removal for the good of the order."

"What method would you propose, Brother Kourbski?" inquired Bielinski.

"There are several methods that naturally suggest themselves," replied Kourbski, expansively. Hardy's eyes left the mesmerizing spot and sought the speaker's face.

"For instance, he might be chloro-



# 153 MEASURES, SOON WORK.

## House Leads Senate in New Laws Acted Upon--Two Passed Over Governor's Veto--Thirteen Already in Force.

Frankfort, Ky.—One hundred and fifty-three bills were passed by the last general assembly. Of this number thirteen have become laws, either by receiving the signature of the governor, automatically, or being passed over his veto.

Only two measures were passed over the governor's veto, however. One of these was the bill introduced by John W. Holland, of Shelby county, and aimed at the location of the proposed Lincoln Institute in Shelbyville. The other was the bill introduced by W. F. Blair, of Lexington, providing for the recording of names of persons pooling tobacco or other farm products.

**Become Laws Automatically.**  
Two bills have become laws automatically, they having remained in the hands of the governor ten days without his signature having been attached. Both these bills were introduced by Conn Linn, of Calloway county. One increases the salaries of circuit judges \$1,200 a year, and the other appropriates \$30,000 annually for use by the state board of health.

Seven more house bills passed the house and senate than did senate bills. Of the thirteen bills that are now law seven originated in the house.

**Other Bills Signed by Governor.**  
Among other bills that have been signed by the Governor are the following:

Claude M. Thomas' bill, providing for what is known as the indeterminate sentence for convicted persons; Lillard Carter's bill, providing for the printing of all Court of Appeals decisions; Claude M. Thomas' bill providing for the conversion of the Frankfort penitentiary into a reformatory; J. S. Steer's bill, making warehouse receipts negotiable and transferable; L. W. Arnett's bill, making October 12, Columbus day, a legal holiday.

A digest of the bills that were passed, those that have become law, and those yet to be acted upon by the Governor, is as follows:

H. B. 52—The Blair bill, providing for the recording of the names of tobacco poolers. Vetoed and passed over veto.  
S. B. 37—The Thomas indeterminate sentence bill. Approved by Governor.  
H. B. 35—The Holland bill, to prevent location of Lincoln Memorial Institute in Shelby county. Passed over Governor's veto.  
S. B. 25—The Linn bill, appropriating \$30,000 to enlarge the scope of the State Board of Health. Became law without the Governor's signature.

H. B. 137—The Robertson bill, providing for the collection of delinquent taxes in Louisville. Approved by Governor.  
H. B. 3—The McVean bill, providing for the publication of the opinion of the Court of Appeals. Approved by the Governor.

S. B. 71—The Taylor bill, increasing salaries of prison commissioners. Time limit March 18.

**Prison Reform Bills.**  
S. B. 75—The Thomas State Reformatory bill. Approved by Governor.  
S. B. 78—The Thomas parole extension bill. Time limit March 18.

H. B. 20—The Little Confederate pension bill. Time limit March 19.  
H. B. 24—The Scherbert bill, appropriating \$10,000 for the Home for incurables in Louisville. Approved by Governor.

H. B. 30—The Newell bill, reclassifying cities and towns. Time limit March 25.  
H. B. 66—The Steers bill, making warehouse receipts negotiable and transferable. Approved by Governor.

H. B. 42—The bill to authorize issuance of interest-bearing warrants to pay outstanding claims against the State. Time limit March 25.  
H. B. 24—The Linn bill, limiting the appointment of special circuit judges to regular circuit judges on vacation and fixing \$1,200 annually as additional salary for circuit judges. Became a law without the Governor's signature.

S. B. 9—The Hubble bill, making it optional with men over 60 years of age as to whether they will serve on juries. Time limit, March 25.  
S. B. 27—The Combs bill, increasing the penalty for the mistreatment of animals. Time limit, March 25.

S. B. 68—The Chipman bill, permitting insurance companies to invest in stock of other insurance companies. Time limit, March 24.  
S. B. 9—The L. W. Arnett bill, designating October 12 of each year as a legal holiday to be known as Columbus day. Approved by Governor.

S. B. 331—The Combs bill, to allow the assistant clerks of the House and Senate pay for services after session. Time limit, March 24.  
H. B. 147—The Hines bill, providing for separate apartments for white and colored persons in houses of reform. Time limit, March 25.

H. B. 123—The Hines bill, to require dental hygiene to be taught in the public schools. Time limit, March 25.  
H. B. 134—The Herrington bill, appropriating \$20,000 each for two years to State University and the Eastern and Western Normal schools. Time limit, March 25.

H. B. 125—The Claypool bill, legalizing the "cutting out" of any crop. Time limit, March 25.  
H. B. 136—The Meyers bill relating to the holding of Circuit Courts in counties having cities of the second and third class. Time limit, March 25.

H. B. 49—The Blair bill, providing for the appointment of an Assistant Assessor in counties with a population of 40,000 or over. Time limit, March 25.  
H. B. 491—The Meyers bill, creating the Thirty-fourth judicial district, composed of Knox and Whitley counties. Time limit, March 25.

H. B. 154—The Shanks bill, authorizing railroads to carry on a ferry business. Time limit, March 25.  
H. B. 233—The Holland bill, legalizing the pooling of crops before being planted. Time limit, March 25.

H. B. 106—The Price bill, providing for the registration of plumbers and the inspection and drainage in cities of the first and second class. Time limit, March 25.  
H. B. 28—The Newell bill, relating to the furnishing of water to adjacent towns by the Newport waterworks. Time limit, March 25.

H. B. 108—The Moss bill, defining the crime of abortion and prescribing a penalty. Time limit, March 25.

**Commission Form Bill.**  
H. B. 477—The Blair bill relating to the government of cities of the second class. Time limit, March 25.

H. B. 130—An act providing for additional compensation for jurors in Circuit Courts. Time limit, March 25.  
H. B. 201—The Russell bill providing for the payment of road-work expenses by the county treasurer. Time limit, March 25.

H. B. 81—The Cosgrove bill, providing persons for indigent and disabled public school teachers in Louisville. Time limit, March 25.  
H. B. 38—The Hunter bill, placing misdemeanor cases on the same footing with felony cases in order that persons charged with minor offenses may be tried at the same time of court at which the indictment was found. Time limit, March 25.

H. B. 359—The Graves bill, providing that proceedings instituted by the Commonwealth of any county, city or taxing district, shall be begun within five years. Time limit, March 25.

**Electrocution Bill.**  
S. B. 41—The Newcomb bill, designating electrocution as a means of inflicting the death penalty. Time limit, March 25.

S. B. 85—The Galt bill, authorizing pay for jurors summoned, but not accepted for service. Time limit, March 25.  
S. B. 89—The Newcomb bill, providing for the punishment of persons responsible for or directly promoting or contributing to the conditions that render a child dependent, neglected or delinquent. Time limit, March 25.

S. B. 123—The Hubble bill, appropriating money for the Kentucky School for the deaf. Time limit, March 25.  
S. B. 161—The Combs bill, appropriating \$2,322 to pay the expenses of the Tax Relief Commission. Time limit, March 25.

S. B. 265—The Nagel bill, relating to the furnishing of books to circuit and county clerks. Time limit, March 25.  
S. B. 320—The Linn bill, requiring fiscal courts to levy a tax to create sinking fund for the purposes of building new courthouses. Applies only to Calloway county. Time limit, March 25.

S. B. 52—The Linn bill, providing for the payment of the interest on warrants for the State charitable institutions and appropriating money for a new building at the Feeble-minded Institute and a water supply system at the Central Insane Asylum. Time limit, March 25.

H. B. 134—The P. J. Brown bill, providing for the appointment of town marshals in sixth-class cities by board of trustees. Time limit, March 25.  
H. B. 381—The Gray bill, to protect purchaser of land when the same has previously been sold for delinquent taxes. Time limit, March 25.

H. B. 238—The Russell bill, repealing the State Barbers' Examining Board law. Time limit, March 25.

**Colored Normal School.**  
H. B. 122—The Chinn bill, appropriating \$12,000 for the Colored State Normal School. Time limit, March 25.

H. B. 125—Placing policemen and firemen in second-class cities on a civil service basis. Time limit, March 25.  
H. B. 50—The Hubble bill, appropriating \$10,000 for completion of State grounds and approaches. Time limit, March 25.

H. B. 421—The Johnson bill, for the benefit of persons whose lands have been sold for taxes and authorizing release on records of State Auditor. Time limit, March 25.  
H. B. 210—The J. W. Berkshire bill, amending exemption laws so that 10 per cent of wages salary of income of persons earning \$75 per month shall be subject to garnishment. Time limit, March 25.

H. B. 257—The Russell bill, appropriating \$5,000 to aid in the erection of a monument at the birthplace of Jefferson Davis. Time limit, March 25.

**State Fair Appropriation.**  
H. B. 153—The Scherbert bill, appropriating \$25,000 to the Kentucky State Fair. Time limit, March 25.

H. B. 123—The Hubble bill, creating the office of Commissioner for the State Fiscal Court. Time limit, March 25.  
H. B. 136—The McVean bill, providing for the office of district detective to Commonwealth's Attorney in counties containing cities of the second class. Time limit, March 25.

H. B. 401—The Clay bill, providing for the establishment of a plant for obtaining hog cholera serum and its distribution among farmers. Time limit, March 25.  
H. B. 301—The Coleman bill, to prevent the spread of communicable diseases among domestic animals. Time limit, March 25.

H. B. 151—The Scherbert bill, regulating assessment fire insurance companies. Time limit, March 25.  
H. B. 165—The Carter bill, amending the criminal code of practice. Time limit, March 25.

H. B. 130—The Colson bill, requiring certain qualifications for mine foremen. Time limit, March 25.  
H. B. 342—The Richardson bill, appropriating \$12,500 for water supply and heating system at the Confederate Home. Time limit, March 25.

H. B. 424—The Galt bill, increasing the fees of jailers holding State prisoners. Time limit, March 25.  
H. B. 424—The Keen bill, creating the office of Assistant Commonwealth's Attorney in districts embracing six counties or over. Time limit, March 25.

S. B. 136—The Carter bill, providing for the appointment of trustees for county academies and seminaries. Time limit, March 25.  
H. B. 198—The Herrington bill, making an option a recordable instrument. Time limit, March 25.

H. B. 228—The J. W. Berkshire bill, making it unlawful to catch rabbits in traps, snares or deadfalls. Time limit, March 25.  
H. B. 308—The Berry bill, to limit the power of cities of the third class relative to the conveying or mortgaging of water works or lighting systems. Time limit, March 25.

H. B. 416—The Harris bill, enlarging the scope of the child labor law. Time limit, March 25.  
H. B. 37—The Southall bill, providing for the election of a colored visitor to the public schools. Time limit, March 25.

H. B. 200—The Whitlow bill, an act relating to weights, measures and balances and providing for an inspector in each county. Time limit, March 25.  
H. B. 641—Making capital stock of fire insurance companies \$10 per share instead of \$100 per share. Time limit, March 25.

H. B. 19—The Evans bill, providing for the exchange of pharmacy certificates with other states. Time limit, March 25.  
H. B. 484—The Niles bill, providing that eight hours shall constitute a day's labor on public work. Time limit, March 25.

**Oleomargarine Bill.**  
H. B. 533—The Frances bill, relating to the sale of oleomargarine and butterine when properly stamped. Time limit, March 25.

H. B. 423—The McVean bill, permitting Fiscal Courts without special election to purchase turkeys in an amount not to exceed \$10,000. Time limit, March 25.  
H. B. 521—The Blair bill, amending the statute relating to the jurisdiction of the Fiscal Courts in appropriating funds to keep public buildings in repair. Time limit, March 25.

H. B. 435—The Akin bill, making it unlawful to give or receive tips in hotels and restaurants. Time limit, March 25.  
H. B. 135—The Steers bill, prohibiting the drinking of intoxicants on trains and fixing penalty. Time limit, March 25.

H. B. 382—The Porter bill, repealing the charter of the Dycusburg public school. Time limit, March 25.  
S. B. 134—The Ryan bill, to increase the power of the State Board of Pharmacy. Time limit, March 25.

S. B. 130—The E. M. Arnett bill, providing for State Bank Inspector, and the appointment of from four to six bank examiners. Time limit, March 25.  
S. B. 229—The E. M. Taylor bill, amending the present statute relative to failure of farmmen to whistle at crossing. Time limit, March 25.

S. B. 59—The Watkins bill, changing the manner of stating the proposition on ballots with regard to stock running at large. Time limit, March 25.  
S. B. 40—The Newcomb bill, fixing in a penal sum the bond required of a Sheriff for the collection of a county revenue. Time limit, March 25.

S. B. 248—The Combs bill, authorizing the formation of corporations to do a trust, banking and title insurance business. Time limit, March 25.  
S. B. 135—The Wyatt bill, amending landlord's lien law. Time limit, March 25.

S. B. 18—The Newcomb bill, placing the Circuit Clerk of Jefferson county on the same footing with other circuit clerks as to fees in criminal cases. Time limit, March 25.

**Legalizing Slave Marriages.**  
S. B. 211—The Cureton bill, legalizing slave marriage. Time limit, March 25.

S. B. 309—The Graham bill, defining the limit of "sweating" prisoners in Louisville and making evidence secured in such manner. Time limit, March 25.

S. B. 249—The Combs bill, amending charter of second-class cities relative to the control and improvement of streets and public ways. Time limit, March 25.

S. B. 232—The Bosworth bill, increasing salary of the secretary of the State Board of Control from \$1,300 to \$1,800 annually. Time limit, March 25.

S. B. 144—The H. B. Smith bill, fixing a penalty for destruction of fish by guns loaded with steel balls and copper jackets. Time limit, March 25.

S. B. 37—The Newcomb bill, appropriating \$5,000 annually to the Kentucky Home Society for Colored Children in Louisville. Time limit, March 25.

S. B. 245—The Combs bill, amending the charter of second-class cities with reference to levying and collecting taxes and providing for submitting to a vote any additional indebtedness. Time limit, March 25.

S. B. 217—The Hogg bill, to prohibit the adulteration of agricultural seed and regulation of the sale thereof. Time limit, March 25.

S. B. 241—The Wyatt bill, providing for the registration of motor vehicles and uniform rules regulating their use and speed. March 25.

S. B. 247—The Hubble bill, authorizing transportation companies to sell at public auction unclaimed articles. March 25.

S. B. 37—The H. H. Smith bill, to establish agricultural sub-experiment stations in Eastern, Western and Southern Kentucky. March 25.

S. B. 67—Chipman bill, providing for inspection of bees and apiaries. March 25.  
S. B. 65—The Combs bill, appropriating \$7,500 as State aid in the erection of the Gen. John H. Morgan memorial at Lexington. March 25.

S. B. 236—The Ryan bill, to promote, compel attendance of children in schools to prevent truancy. March 25.  
S. B. 123—The Eaton bill, regulating improvements in second-class cities by providing for improvement districts. March 25.

S. B. 201—The Bosworth bill, increasing the salaries of assistant mining inspectors from \$1,300 to \$1,500 per year. March 25.  
S. B. 233—The Donaldson bill, allowing sixth-class towns to lease wharf privileges for five years. March 25.

S. B. 317—The Combs bill, appropriating \$1,000 annually as a contingent fund for use of the Governor. March 25.  
S. B. 92—The Beard bill, authorizing the refunding and repayment of inheritance taxes where the amount of the legacy to each legatee is less than \$500. March 25.

**New School Book Law.**  
H. B. 156—The Carter bill. It repeals the State University school book law which was passed in 1904, and provides for the purchase of new school and High School books shall be adopted by county school book commissions for the counties and by boards of education in cities of the first, second, third, fourth, fifth and sixth classes for such cities and towns.

**FORTY-NINERS WERE YOUTHFUL.**  
According to One of Them They Were Just a Lot of Boys.

"It makes me laugh," says an old miner in Out West, "to see the sort of pictures that artists draw when they want to illustrate a story of early mining days here in California. They make the 'Forty-niners old men, bearded and wrinkled and dressed like dime novel heroes."

"Why, we were just boys, most of us, and trousers patched with four sacks were more common than red sashes and fancy buttoned coats. I remember we paid \$30 a pair for heavy cowhide boots to wear in the ground sluices—that was before rubber boots came along."

"The oldest man in camp here in Weaverville was short of 30, but we called him the old man, and one of my partners never had any name but 'Empire Mills,' because that was the brand on the flour sack he happened to resent his breeches with."

"We were just a lot of rip-roaring young farmer boys turned loose in a country where we expected to shovel up gold like corn at home. We didn't come to California to stay—we didn't think it was a white man's country anyway. Every one of us expected to wash out a peck measure of nuggets and go back home. We used to say that the best thing Uncle Sam could do was to dig out all the gold and give the country back to the Mexicans."

"Some of us had seen lively times getting across the plains. I had walked most of the way myself and dodged Indians and Mormons; the Saints had it in for me and a lot more of the Gentiles, and they would have paid us off in lead if they could have got the chance. I got to California in time to be a 'Forty-niner, and in May of '50 I was camped down below town on Weaver creek with three partners."

**Trapping Mosquitoes.**  
Here is a suggestion to end the mosquito pest in your house. Try it, and see what it is worth. The following is taken from a consular report published by Uncle Sam. The consul tells of the awful annoyances caused by the mosquitoes in the suburbs of Calcutta. Life wasn't worth living there until Mr. Lefroy of the Indian entomological department invented a mosquito trap which appears to have solved the problem. The invention consists of a box 12x9 inches fitted with a hinged lid provided with a small opening, over which moves a sliding cover. The box is lined with dark green baize and has a tin floor. The trap is placed in a shady corner of the room and the mosquitoes on entering the house in the morning find the tray a delightful place in which to seal themselves. When the morning rush of mosquitoes is over a teaspoonful of benzine is injected into the box, which promptly kills the pests."

**Importance of Table Manners.**  
Emerson declared: "I could better eat with one who did not respect the truth or the laws than with a slovenly and unrepresentable person. Moral qualities rule the world, but at short distances, the senses are despotic." There is nothing more offensive to truly polite and cultured people than careless vulgar table manners.

**Misused Gall.**  
"The gall a man has," says the Philosopher of Folly, "only embitters other people's lives."

## THE POWER OF FAITH

Sunday School Lesson for April 3, 1910  
Specially Arranged for This Paper

LESSON TEXT.—Matthew 9:13-14. Memory verses, 28, 29.  
GOLDEN TEXT.—"All things are possible to him that believeth."—Mark 9:23.

PLACE.—On the seashore of Capernaum, at Jairus' house and on the streets of the city.

**Suggestion and Practical Thoughts.**  
What Faith Is.—Vs. 18, 19. Where was Jesus when he worked the miracles we are to study? In "his own city," Capernaum. He was fresh from two stupendous miracles, the stilling of the tempest on the sea of Galilee, and the healing of the Gadarene demons across the sea from Capernaum.

How did Jairus bring his petition to Jesus? He put his whole soul into his prayer—the only kind of prayer that gets results. He worshiped him, falling at his feet, and beseeching him much (Mark). He was pleading for his only child, who was "at the point of death." Indeed, when the ruler left the house he was so near death that he did not know whether to speak of her as dead or alive, but in his distraction now called her "dying" and now, as in Matthew, "even now dead."

The girl being in that desperate condition, how did Jairus show his faith? By urging that Jesus "lay" his "hand upon her and she" should "live."

Faith for One's Self.—Vs. 20-22. How did Jesus respond to Jairus' petition? He arose at once, and followed him, and so did his disciples, and a great multitude. But how were they interrupted on the way? By another appeal, no less urgent because it was silent.

What was the trouble with this new petitioner? She had suffered for 12 years with a bloody flux.

How did she approach Jesus? She "came behind him," touched the blue and white tassels that hung from the four corners of his cloak.

What was the result? She was cured at once, and knew that she was cured.

Faith for Another.—Vs. 23-26. What test of Jairus' faith came as they approached his house? Some one ran to meet him telling him (Mark and Luke) that his daughter was dead. How did Christ strengthen the ruler's faith? By bidding him "Fear not; only believe, and she shall be made whole."

Comrades in Faith.—Vs. 27-31. When was the next appeal made to Jesus? When he "departed thence," from the house of Jairus or from Capernaum. Who made it? "Two blind men," whose eyes he cured.

How did they make their appeal? Not in a quiet, reverential way like Jairus, nor with awed shrinking like the woman with an issue of blood, but they followed him persistently, crying with importunity like Bartimaeus, "Thou son of David, have mercy on us. We are not restricted to one form of appeal in approaching our Lord, but his ears are open to every cry."

What was implied by this mode of address? "Son of David" was a well-known popular title of the Messiah. But, though Jesus often called himself "Son of man," and especially commended those that called him Christ or Messiah, "he did not himself use the title 'Son of David,' as it implied a deliverer of Israel from a foreign yoke and a ruler in Jerusalem; and he seems not to have desired its use by others."—Principal Garvie. See Inductive Study.

Why did Christ, before healing them, ask about their faith in him? Because he wanted to show them the heart of the matter—not his power.

Despisers of Faith.—Vs. 32-34. What was the last case in this series of healing miracles? A dumb man.

How did the spectators receive this miracle? With entire amazement. The cure of the dumb and deaf—deafness being usually associated with dumbness—was considered the most difficult of all cures.

Why was faith a necessity before Christ could work his miracles? Because influence of all kinds cannot flow except along appropriate channels. We would think a man a fool if he wanted electricity but refused to stretch a wire for it; or if he wanted to conduct water from a river to his field and scorned to dig a ditch for it. In the same way, if a man wants knowledge, he knows that it will flow into his life only along the channel of a clear and industrious brain. We must have faith in a man before we can enter into the joys of friendship; suspicious questioning would at once cut us off from him.

The divine injunction is, "Be ye ready," not "Get ye ready." The Christian is to spend this life in living nobly, not in getting ready to die.

To persuade one soul to lead a better life is to leave the world better than you found it.

**The Incomparable Book.**  
For the mass of mankind the favorite books must be those that express the common aspirations, the common consolations, and the common language. It is this, for example, that has made the Bible, for so many centuries and so many millions of men and women, ignorant and lettered, in health and sickness, joy and sorrow, the incomparable book.—The Nation.

The fact that our interests gradually take a wider scope all was more scope for the healing power of compensation.—Dinah Mulock Craik

# 1885 Berea College 1909

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So many classes that each student can be placed with others like himself, where he can make most rapid progress.

## Which Department Will You Enter?

**THE MODEL SCHOOLS** for those least advanced. Same lectures, library and general advantages as for more advanced students. Arithmetic and the common branches taught in the right way. Drawing, Singing, Bible, Handwork, Lessons in Farm and Household Management, etc. Free text books.

**TRADE COURSES** for who have finished fifth grade (fractions and compound numbers), Brickwork, Farm Management, Printing, Woodwork, Nursing, Dressmaking, Household Management. "Learn and Earn."

**ACADEMY, REGULAR COURSE**, 2 years, for those who have largely finished common branches. The most practical and interesting studies to fit a young person for an honorable and useful life.

**CHOICE OF STUDIES** is offered in this course so that a young man may secure a diploma in Agriculture and a young lady in Home Science.

**ACADEMY, COMMERCIAL**, 1 year or 2 years to fit for business. Even a part of this course, as fall and winter terms, is very profitable. Small extra fees.

**ACADEMY, PREPARATORY**, 2, 3 and 4 year courses, with Latin, German, Algebra, History, Science, etc., fitting for college.

**COLLEGIATE**, 4 years, Literary, Scientific and Classical courses, with use of laboratories, scientific apparatus, and all modern methods. The highest educational standards.

**NORMAL**, 3 and 4-year courses fit for the profession of teaching. First year, parallel to 8th grade Model Schools, enables one to get a first-class certificate. Following years (winter and spring terms) give the information, culture and training necessary for a true teacher, and cover branches necessary for State certificate.

**MUSIC**, Singing (free), Read Organ, Voice Culture, Piano, Theory, Band, may be taken as an extra in connection with any course. Small extra fees.

## Expenses, Regulations, Opening Days.

Berea College is not a money-making institution. All the money received from students is paid out for their benefit, and the School expends on an average upon each student about fifty dollars a year more than he pays in. This great deficit is made up by the gifts of Christian and patriotic people who are supporting Berea in order that it may train young men and women for lives of usefulness.

**OUR SCHOOL IS LIKE A FAMILY**, with careful regulations to protect the character and reputation of the young people. Our students come from the best families and are earnest to do well and improve. For any who may be sick the College provides doctor and nurse without extra charge.

All except those with parents in Berea live in College buildings, and assist in work of boarding hall, farm and shops, receiving valuable training, and getting pay according to the value of their labor. Except in winter it is expected that all will have a chance to earn as much as 35 cents a week. Some who need to earn more may, by writing to the Secretary before coming, secure extra employment so as to earn from 50 cents to one dollar a week.

**PERSONAL EXPENSES** for clothing, laundry, postage, books, etc., vary with different people. Berea favors plain clothing. Our climate is the best, but as students must attend classes regardless of the weather, warm wraps and underclothing, umbrellas and overshoes, are necessary. The Co-operative Store furnishes books, toilet articles, work uniforms, umbrellas and other necessary articles at cost.

**LIVING EXPENSES** are really below cost. The College asks no rent for the fine buildings in which students live, charging only enough room rent to pay for cleaning, repairs, fuel, lights, and washing of bedding and towels. For table board, without coffee or extras, \$1.35 a week in the fall, and \$1.50 in winter. For room, furnished, fuel, lights, washing of bedding, 40 cents a week in fall and spring, 50 cents in winter.

**SCHOOL FEES** are two. First a "Dollar Deposit," as guarantee for return of room key, library books, etc. This is paid but once, and is returned when the student departs.

Second an "Incidental Fee" to help on expenses for care of school buildings, hospital library, etc. (Students pay nothing for tuition or services of teachers—all our instruction is a free gift). The Incidental Fee for most students is \$5.00 a term, \$6 in courses with Latin, and \$7.00 in Collegiate courses.

**PAYMENT MUST BE IN ADVANCE**, incidental fee and room rent by the term, board by the half term. Installments are as follows:  
**FALL**—14 weeks, \$29.50,—in one payment, \$29.00.  
Installment plan: first day \$21.05, (including \$1.00 deposit), middle of term, \$9.45.

**WINTER**—12 weeks, \$29.00,—in one payment, \$28.50.  
Installment plan: first day \$21.00 (including \$1.00 deposit), middle of term \$9.00.

**SPRING**—10 weeks, \$22.50,—in one payment, \$22.00.  
Installment plan: first day \$16.75, (including \$1.00 deposit), middle of term \$6.75.

**SPRING**—4 weeks term for those who must leave for farm work, \$9.40.  
**SPRING**—7 weeks term for those who must leave for teachers' examinations, \$16.45.

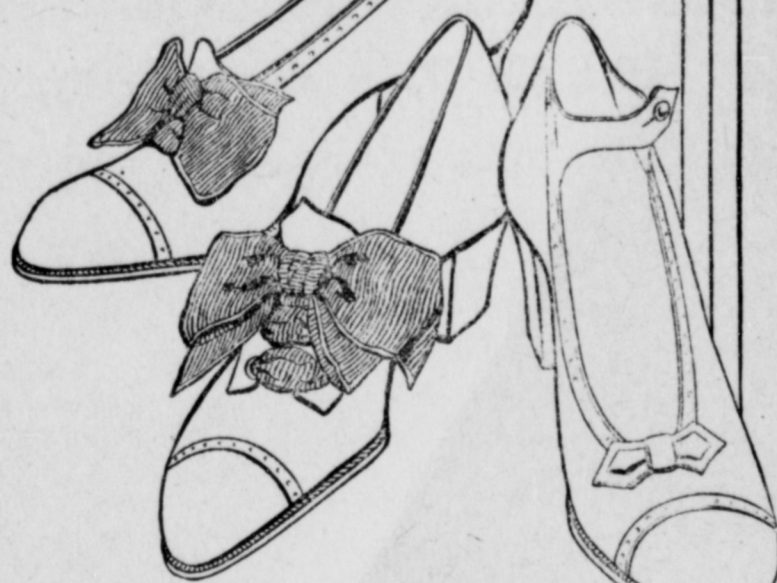
**REFUNDING.** Students who leave by permission before the end of a term receive back for money advanced as follows: (No allowance for fraction of a week.)  
On board, refund in full.

On room and "Special Expenses," there is a large loss occasioned by vacant rooms or depleted classes, and the Institution will refund only one-half of the amount which the student has paid for the remaining weeks of the term.

On Incidental Fee, students excused before the middle of a term will receive a certificate for one-half the incidental



## Red Cross Shoe



### Get style and comfort in the same shoe

This spring, don't let anything prevent you from wearing the Red Cross Shoe.

We have it in the styles that the best dressed women will be wearing, the most attractive styles of the season.

Whether you need dress shoes or shoes for street and general wear, get this shoe.

Until you wear the Red Cross Shoe, you wouldn't believe a shoe could be so comfortable as the Red Cross Shoe; that it could feel so easy on your feet.

Its sole, tanned by the special Red Cross Tanning Process, is flexible. You feel the difference instantly. There is none of the burning and smarting that stiff soles cause.

You should be wearing it now. Let us fit you today.

Oxfords \$3.50, \$4.00 High Shoes \$4, \$5.

**COYLE'S**  
You pay less---or get more  
MAIN ST. BERE A, KY.

## Berea and Vicinity.

GATHERED FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES

**DR. BEST,**  
DENTIST  
CITY PHONE 153  
OFFICE OVER POST OFFICE

### L. & N. TIME TABLE.

North Bound Local		
Knoxville	6:30 a. m.	11:00 p. m.
BEREA	1:29 p. m.	3:57 a. m.
Cincinnati	6:10 p. m.	7:45 a. m.
South Bound Local		
Cincinnati	6:40 a. m.	8:25 p. m.
BEREA	11:59 a. m.	12:29 p. m.
Knoxville	7:00 p. m.	5:50 a. m.

### Express Trains.

Stop to let off and take on passengers from beyond Cincinnati or from Atlanta and beyond.

South Bound		
Cincinnati	8:15 a. m.	
BEREA	11:44 a. m.	
North Bound		
BEREA	4:56 p. m.	
Cincinnati	8:35 p. m.	

These two trains will now carry thru sleepers from Jacksonville to Chicago, transferring over the P. R. R. at Cincinnati, so that Berea passengers for Chicago may go thru without changing.

Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Hayes and son William visited several days in Richmond last week.

Brush up your clothes come out see and hear Brush the wizard. If you don't you will wish you had. Apr. 2.

Mrs. T. A. Edwards left Wednesday to visit her mother, who has recently suffered from a slight paralytic stroke.

The geology class under the instruction of Prof. C. D. Lewis accompanied by several visitors went to White Station last Thursday afternoon for field work.

That famous Red Brand Candy, 10c per pound. The Latest and Best in Hosiery, both ladies' and gents', 10c to 25c. The Latest and Best in Ties for ladies and gentlemen, 10c and 25c. Laces, Hamburgs, Embroideries and Edgings, at

## Tavern Barber Shop

ENTIRELY NEW & CLEAN  
AND  
UP-TO-THE-MINUTE  
Bath Rooms in Connection  
Down Stairs—Boone Tavern  
**S. R. SEALE, Prop.**

Mr. Ellis Hart, is visiting home folks.  
Mr. Charley Coyle, a merchant of Bedford, Ind., spent a few days last week with his mother and father, Mr. and Mrs. Joe Coyle.

The very latest and best of fashionable new spring styles in Ladies' Millinery will be on exhibition at my Easter Opening, Friday and Saturday, March 25 and 26. Call and see them. I am always glad to show goods.  
Miss Allie Fowler.

The Tee Dee Tee Club were delightfully entertained at the home of Miss Ruby Smith on the evening of St. Patrick's Day. A very enjoyable time was reported.

Mrs. Pal Harrison and little granddaughter from Bedford, Ind., who have been on a visit with her parents Mr. and Mrs. Joe Coyle returned to her home Saturday taking with her, her son Fleming who has been in school here.

I feel mighty good this spring. I have the best selection in Spring hats I have ever had and the prices are so low they shock you, real cheerful, drop in and be shocked most any time.  
Mrs. Laura Jones.

Mr. John Gabbard who has spent the latter part of the winter in Florida returned Friday with his health somewhat improved.

A little magic now and then is relished by the wisest men. Brush delivers the goods. Apr. 2

**MRS. EARLY'S**

## LATEST AND BEST MILLINERY STYLES

AT MY

### ....Spring Opening....

Friday and Saturday, March 25 and 26, 1910

YOU ARE CORDIALLY INVITED

CHESTNUT ST. **MISS ALLIE FOWLER** BERE A, KY.

Mrs. L. A. Davis two sons Lewis and Edward, and Miss Nettie Oldham returned Friday from Lakeland, Fla., where they spent the winter months.

Mr. Dan Click of Kerby Knob was in town last Wednesday visiting his children here in school.

Miss Nettie Treadway of Paint Lick well known in Berea is visiting her sister Mrs. Alice Logsdon.

Miss Lizzie Burdette is assisting Mrs. Bert Coddington in her little bargain store.

Miss Laura Click of Kerby Knob, was in Berea Saturday.

Walter M. Moore of the Forestry Department is supervising the planting of the young spruce trees from the nursery in with the other trees in the College forest.

Mrs. Bert Coddington was called to Portsmouth, Ohio, Saturday by the serious illness of her little niece.

FOR SALE: Barred Plymouth Rock eggs, 50 cents per 15. Write Mrs. Maggie Fowler, Berea, Ky., or call at home 2 1/2 miles north of Berea.

Dennis Crum, an old student, who is in Whitewater, Mo., is planning to return here for a course in Agriculture.

## Sewing Machine Repairs

We Keep Repairs for

Any Kind  
of  
Sewing Machine  
Made

BELTS, BOBBINS, NEEDLES  
AND SHUTTLES

Try one of our "Boyle Belts"—Makes the machine run a fourth easier.

## THE PORTER DRUG CO.

INCORPORATED

BEREA, KENTUCKY

Mrs. Bettie Mason was called here a few days ago because of the serious illness of her mother, Mrs. J. B. Azbill.

Now, why on earth can't people hear good things as well as bad ones. Somebody ought to tell them about The Little Bargain Store on Main Street, where fine nice hats are just about given away. They are so cheap, and they have a city trimmer and hand made hats too. Just for a little I'd tell them myself.

Brush has a new watch trick, that even the word mystery is inadequate to describe. Apr. 2.

Dr. B. H. Gibson of Richmond was in town Saturday.

A woman's crowning glory is her hat. That is if it is the right kind of a hat. Our hats are the right kind—the kind that have the style and workmanship. They are trimmed by Miss Vera Woodson of New York, and her skill and experience are the best possible guarantee to our customers.

We are always pleased to show you our assortment. Come in.  
Mrs. Jennie B. Fish.

Don't forget that Laura Jones is at her old stand, Corner Chestnut and Parkway with the prettiest hats you ever seed, and some purtier. Just don't forget it now, and maybe lose your money foolin' round other stores.

A. P. Sloan, J. A. Spoonamore, T. B. Sloan, and G. V. Pence took dinner at Boone Tavern Sunday.

Mrs. T. A. Edwards has gone to Croton, Ohio, to be with her mother who is ill.

Mr. Chas. Bryan Flanery recently received a remembrance from his friend W. J. Bryan of Lincoln, Neb.

Geo. W. Patterson, the L. & N. agent at Lancaster was in town over Sunday.

WOOD CONTRACTS:—Parties desiring to deliver wood to the College for the next school year, deliveries to begin after Commencement, should see Treasurer Osborne and get contracts at an early date. \$2.00 a cord will be paid for absolutely sound, good wood, with no small limbs.

Chas. Clift is in the hospital with an attack of rheumatism.

W. C. Gamble was sick Saturday and Sunday.

## OUR SPRING OPENING

We invite you to inspect our excellent assortment of stylish Spring Millinery. We will show an exceptional array of stylish street and trimmed hats, including the famous "ACH" trimmed Millinery.

**MRS. JENNIE B. FISH,**  
Main Street - - - Berea, Ky.

Mr. and Mrs. Bicknell and their two daughters, of near Wallaceton, left here Tuesday for Detroit.

W. O. Hayes was called to Conway Wednesday by the sickness of his mother.

J. S. Penix, a former student, will graduate, from the law course at the Chattanooga school this spring.

Ex-Mayor C. E. Woods of Richmond, was at Boone Tavern Saturday night.

Brush The Great, carries a half ton of magic paraphernalia to assist in his performance. Don't fill yourself with regrets by missing this number. Apr. 2.

Is it a perplexing question? To many ladies, when it comes to millinery buying time, it is a perplexing question as to the proper hat to buy. We reduce this perplexity to a minimum. Owing to the fact that our stock is large and varied we can suit every individual taste. We try our best to please you and do it about 100 times out of a 100.

That is a big proposition but it's correct.

Mrs. Jennie B. Fish.

Miss Amanda Renich, from Woodstock, Ill., a former Berea student arrived Monday for a short visit with friends.

## SPRING and EASTER Millinery Opening

The Little Bargain Store

March 25 and 26, 1910

**MRS. B. CODDINGTON**

Phone No. 174 Main Street  
BEREA, KY.

## GO TO W. J. Tatum's FOR Fresh Groceries

I buy all kinds of Produce

North Cor. Main St.  
Berea, - - - Kentucky

## ST LOUIS SHOE REPAIRING SHOP

JAKE MILLER, Proprietor

Do you want to get satisfaction on your shoe repairing? Come to me. I guarantee my work. Prices are low and

Workmanship Guaranteed.

Best White Oak Leather used. Special line of Rubber Heels. Work done while you wait. Give me a trial and you will call again.

MAIN ST. BERE A, KY  
Over Bank

The Bible school of the Union church will have an Easter entertainment on Sunday evening, March 27th, at 7:30 o'clock.

The decorations will be cheerful and attractive, suggestive of the anniversary of a great victory.

The program will consist of Easter songs, Readings and recitations by the members of the school, and will be an hour of joy and delight.

Come and hear the children sing. Everybody invited.

## Men, Let Us Help You to Dress Right!

And demonstrate to you the kind of Clothing we sell. We are up to the minute this season with the Smartest and Brightest of Fabrics and the latest style for the Men and College Boys. Come in and see our Clothing before Easter. We can save you money.

## A Few Words to the Ladies

We have added to our store a line of Ladies' goods. Everything new and up-to-date. Ladies' Shoes, Hosiery, Underwear, Skirts, Waists, Belts, Collars, Parasols, Belt Buckles, Combs and Hand Bags. Come and see what we have got new.

## RHODUS & HAYES

MAIN STREET

The Quality Store

BEREA, KY.





## 50 Per Cent Better

"I have used less than one bottle of Cardui," writes Mrs. Gertrude Ward, of Rushville, Neb., "and am feeling fifty per cent better than when I began taking it. Before taking Cardui, I had suffered with female trouble, for eight years. My greatest trouble was irregularity. I also suffered with severe pains, every month, but now I am greatly improved and will recommend Cardui to all my suffering friends."

# Take CARDUI

## The Woman's Tonic

The rare medicinal herbs of Cardui are imported by the manufacturers direct from Europe and are not to be found in any other medicine.

These ingredients are what give Cardui its superiority, as a female medicine and tonic, over any other medicine. For over 50 years Cardui has been the favorite woman's medicine. The ladies like it, because it is so easy to take, so gentle, so safe, so reliable in its results, and they have faith in its curative tonic powers, because of the thousands of other ladies it has helped. Try it today.

Write to: Ladies' Advisory Dept., Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn., for Special Instructions, and 64-page book, "Home Treatment for Women," sent free.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Benge have moved from Hamilton, O., to Franklin, O., to the Bales place on Richmond pike.

Mr. C. Jay Walker came Wednesday for a short stay with his mother and sisters.

Mr. Lewis Fowler stopped over here Saturday to see his son David while on his way to McKee.

Mr. and Mrs. O. B. Coates of New York are visiting their friends Mr. and Mrs. Howard E. Taylor on their way home from a sojourn in Florida.

## LOGAN-WALLACE

Mr. Z. O. Logan and Miss Margaret Wallace left Berea Thursday morning on the early train, accompanied by Mr. C. C. Planery and Gertrude Hulett. At 9:30 a. m. they were very quietly married at the M. E. Parsonage in Richmond by the Rev. G. W. Crutchfield, only the two witnesses being present.

They left Richmond the same day for Mr. Logan's home near Somerset, Ky. They will return to Berea soon, they intend however, to make their future home in Belgrade, Montana.

Both parties are very well known among the students as they have been in school for several years. Their presence will be missed, but at the same time they have a host of friends who extend to them their very best wishes for the many happy years to come.

## SPRING MILLINERY

Ladies you are most cordially invited to attend my opening of Spring Millinery March 25 and 26, 1910, Corner Chestnut and Parkway, Berea, Kentucky. Mrs. Laura Jones.

## OBITUARY

"Universal grief was felt thru the College Tuesday over the sudden death at the Hospital of Miss Della Rayny, of near Yosemite, Casey County. She had been taken to the hospital Sunday with pneumonia fever, and had seemed to be doing well. On Tuesday morning she told the nurse to send word to her folks that she was getting better, but by noon, her disease taking a sudden turn, she was dead. Her father arrived Tuesday afternoon. A memorial service was held by the Model Schools in the Chapel Wednesday morning, and the body has been taken to her home for burial.

Annie Holliday, the little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Holliday, died suddenly last Wednesday night. It is supposed that she may have got hold of some pills or other medicine. Her father was in Hazard at the time, and his trip here is one of the greatest on record. He received the message telling of his daughter's death at 8:30 in the morning, and rode forty miles to Jackson catching a train by 2 p. m. From Winchester he

took an automobile, and arrived here before eight that night. The funeral was held on Friday, the Rev. Howard Hudson preaching. The bereaved parents have the universal sympathy of the community.

The only death from measles during the epidemic this winter occurred last Thursday, when the three-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Brasswell, of North Carolina, was taken from them. She had been ill for some time. The funeral was held Friday afternoon, the Rev. Howard Hudson officiating.

## PROHIBITION RALLY CAMPAIGN

Anti-Saloon League supporters who have been betrayed by your GOOD MEN in State Legislature, and all who oppose vice and the liquor traffic should read The National Prohibitionist. Until May 1, subscription at 75 cents per year, and 10 cents for 6 weeks, may be given to J. M. Jackson at Davis House or Rev. M. K. Pasco, Berea, Ky.

## PUBLIC SALE

I will offer at public sale on Saturday, March 26, 1910 at 10 o'clock a. m., near Wallacetown on the Berea and Paint Lick turnpike, five miles from Paint Lick depot, four and one half miles from Berea in a good neighborhood, close to three good churches of different denominations and also near a good public school and near enough to send to Berea College, one among the best colleges in the State of Kentucky, my house and five acres of land, improvements all good. The house contains eight rooms with front veranda and one back porch. The out buildings are all very good, with good sulphur water. From 2 1/2 to 3 acres of good tobacco land already broken. Possession at once. W. S. Brock, Paint Lick, Ky. Rural Route No. 1.

W. P. Prewitt, Auctioneer, Berea, Ky.

**Petroleum in the Far East.** Petroleum has been found in Kolan-tan and other parts of the Malay peninsula. In the north of Siam small quantities of the oil have come to the surface in Muang Fang and other places, but so far no attempt has been made to ascertain its commercial value. It is collected by skimming the water which collects in shallow pits dug for the purpose.

**Right Definition for "Weird."** Little Frances, aged four, was being put to bed for the first time, in a large and unfamiliar room. "Mother," she said, "I do not like this room. It is so weird looking." "What does 'weird' mean, dear?" asked her mother. "Why," she replied, "weird is long and dark and no-father-and-motherish looking."—The Delineator.

**Water Power.** Germany utilizes 20 per cent of her water power; Switzerland 25 per cent; France, only 11 per cent.

## Ask your Merchant for Cream of Wheat Flour

Made from selected wheat, carefully milled on latest the up-to-date mill. It is the whitest and purest and every sack guaranteed. TRY IT AND BE CONVINCED. Our brands of flour are Cream of Wheat, Perfection, Pioneer and Fancy Family. We also make feed and meal.

Andrew Isaacs, Prop. BERE A ROLLER MILLS Berea, Kentucky

# Cleaning and Pressing

Ladies' Skirts, Gents' Overcoats and Fall Suits Cleaned, Pressed and Repaired.

W. C. CARPENTER,

Back of Fish Bldg.

Berea, Ky

## BEREA AND THE MOUNTAINS

The Citizen printed a few weeks ago a letter from the Rev. Dr. William E. Barton containing a plea for recognition of equal right of the northern student to a share in Berea's life and work. This is a favorite theme with Dr. Barton who himself came from the north and graduated at Berea, and has always taken an interest in the life of the northern student in Berea.

In stating so strongly the advantages to Berea of young people north and south mingling on a basis of equality, we do not understand Dr. Barton to mean any lack of loyalty to the people of the mountains. On the contrary his voice and pen have ever been at their service, and several years of his most earnest work was given to them.

But lest there be any misunderstanding of Berea's position, we state what we believe to be Berea's position, and in this we are confident all Berea's friends including Dr. Barton would heartily agree.

All young people who come to Berea are received upon equal footing, and have equal rights to Berea's opportunities and advantages. It is a fortunate and providential fact that Berea, more than any other school, brings together young people of the north and south, and this is well for both classes. But while the spirit of Berea recognizes no distinction of north and south, the foremost and greatest ministry of Berea in the magnitude of its service, is, has been and must continue to be its work for the people of Appalachian America. In no exclusive, yet in a peculiar sense they constitute the field, and opportunity of Berea College.

This has been the basis of Berea's appeal. This has been the earnest endeavor of President Frost and this as we know, is the position of Mr. Barton who however feels more strongly than some of Berea's friends the value of having a portion of Berea's students from the north.

However, much Berea's friends may vary the emphasis upon one or another of the aspects of its many sided work, they are a substantial unit in their loyalty to Berea's historic policy, and no modification of that policy is proposed by any of them.

Contributed.

## LIBRARY NOTES

"Laggards in our schools" is the title of a very interesting new book recently placed in our library. It is a report of the finding of the Backward Children Investigation, Russell Sage Foundation. The series of investigations were conducted by Mr. Leonard P. Ayres, chief of the Division of Statistics of the Insular Department of Education. The object of the investigation was to study the progress of school children thru the grades and to answer the following questions: How many of the children in our schools fail to make normal progress from grade to grade and why do they fail? How many drop out of school before finishing the elementary course and why do they drop out? What are the facts and what are the remedies?

The investigation has made its research all over the United States in the more important cities and although its work has been confined to city schools its finding contain much that will probably be of value to other schools. They make the statement that on the average about 33 per cent of all the pupils in our public schools belong to the "retarded class" which means that this is a problem affecting about 6,000,000 children in the United States. The finding of the investigation, when summed up, are hopeful despite the immensity of the problem. They reach the following conclusions: (1) That the most important cause of retardation of school children can be removed. (2) The old fashioned virtues of regularity of attendance and faithfulness are major elements of success. (3) Some cities are already accomplishing excellent results by measures which can be adopted by all. (4) Relatively few children are so defective as to prevent success in school or life.

The biography of Cyrus Hall McCormick has been given us by Mr. Herbert L. Casson, the author. The life of McCormick, the inventor of the reaper, covered a long and interesting period in the developments of our industrial life and the part that his invention played in that development is graphically told in the biography. It is interesting to note in this connection from the beginning made by McCormick in 1831 when he invented the reaper, "farming machinery has multiplied until there are today on all continents more than 100,000 patents for inventions meant to lighten the labor of the farmer."

This book will be of special interest to students who are taking agricultural training and the others whose interests are connected with the farm, while for the general reader the biography is worthy of perusal because of the acquaintance it gives with the life of a good useful man.

## INTENSIVE FARMING

Timely Articles on Mountain Farming—Science for the Fathers

Conducted By F. O. CLARK.

## CORN BREEDING

What would you think of a Kentucky farmer who could not tell the difference between a race horse and a work horse? You would say that he came from the city, or else was not quite bright. But really now what is the difference? One good brother says it is a difference in the breed, and sure, he is right. Did you ever see a 1800 pound horse win a trotting race? Not at a Kentucky horse race. In all stock work you may feed as you will but you must have the breed to win.

Did you ever think of breeding corn? If not, is it time that you did. Corn breeding is a real science, and the farmer who does not practice it will soon be out of the race.

The difficulty is, that we don't know good corn when we see it. Some of the points that distinguish well bred corn from scrub corn are as follows: Ears uniform in size, with rows of kernels extending well over the ends. Rows of kernels straight, and each row extending from end to end. No kernels wedged in between the regular rows. There should be no open spaces between the rows, and the kernels should be tight in the row. If the ear is easily twisted you know that the kernels are not as tight on the ear as they should be. The proportion of corn to the ear should be about 88 per cent. To find this you first weigh the ear then shell the corn off and weigh the cob, or the corn. Find what percent the total weight is in the corn itself. If the entire ear weighs 17 ounces, the cob 2 and the corn 15, you divide 15 by 17 and get 88.2 percent.

The kernels should be uniform in shape, and wedged enough so that when you lay them down with the sides touching they will make a circle. The clear horny part of the

kernel should be as large as possible for this contains the more concentrated part of the food. The kernel should be well filled at each end, so as not to taper off to a thin hard skin.

The heart should be large and strong. If when shelling you find that the tip of the kernel stays in the cob, leaving the small end dark colored, you may know that your sample has a weak heart, and will not make a hearty plant. If you find that several kernels on an ear break off in this way, you should throw out the entire ear.

These points all pertain to the individual ear and kernel, and by improving the breed you increase the number of good ears.

How are you to begin breeding your corn to a higher type? First select the best ears and plant, on the windward side of the field, so that the pollen will blow away from these select rows, cultivate thoroughly so as to give them the best possible chance. When the corn is about to tassel, you should go through the selected part of the field and cut out all stalks that are not producing an ear, or that look weak in any way. Then cut the tassel out of every other row. This makes you sure of cross breeding on the row where the tassel is removed. Save seed only from the rows where the tassel is removed. If you have two varieties that you wish to mix, plant them in alternate rows and detassel all of one kind. It is well to have just one acre in your seed patch, and then you can determine the yield. Planting the hills 3 1/2 feet apart, there are 3,556 hills to the acre. The best yield in Kentucky has been produced with two kernels in the hill.

Study your corn as you do the stock and you will find that it responds to good care and breeding.

## HARD PROBLEMS

By Prof. E. C. Seale.

Problem No. 24

How many acres in a square tract of land containing as many acres as there are boards in the fence enclosing it if the boards are 10 feet long and the fence is 5 boards high?

Solution to Problem No. 21

The hands are together at 12 o'clock. In 1 hour the minute hand evidently gains only 55 minutes spaces, for at 1 o'clock the hour hand is 5 minutes space ahead. Since it gains 55 in 1 hour, to gain 60 it will take 60-55ths, or 1 1/11 hour and to gain 7 hours it will take 7 times 60-55ths which equal 420-55ths hours.

420-55ths equals 7 hours 38 minutes 10 10-11 seconds.

Mrs. Cynthia Planery, Posey, Ky.

Other correct answer, Mrs. Eliza Ogg, Berea, Ky.

## COMMISSIONERS SALE

J. W. Herndon, etc., Plaintiffs.

vs

Lucy Kimball, Defendant.

Under and by virtue of a decree of the Madison Circuit Court rendered at the Feb. term 1910 in the above action the undersigned Master Commissioner of said Court will sell at public auction to the highest and best bidder on the premises in the city of Berea, Kentucky, at about the hour 12 o'clock M. on April 20th 1910 following described property or so much thereof as will satisfy plaintiffs debt and interest amounting to \$154.50 and the cost of this auction.

Beginning at P. B. Louis S. W. corner supposed to be in Martin Clay's line thence with P. B. Louis line E. 210 feet to a stone thence S. 92 feet to a stone, thence W. 210 feet to a stone, supposed to be in the Martin Clay line, thence N. 92 feet to the beginning.

Said property will be sold on a credit of six months, the purchaser being required to execute bond with good security thereon, payable to the Commissioner and bearing 6 per cent interest from date until paid, to have the full force and effect of the judgment and a lien reserved on the property until all the purchase money is paid.

H. C. Rice.

M. C. M. C. C.

## WASHINGTON

(Continued from First Page)

one was to re-organize the Committee on Rules excluding the Speaker from it. Under the ruling the speaker had just made, this motion would be permitted to come before the house. Still a point of order was made against it, and the Speaker announced that he did not know how to decide, and asked the "advice" of the House.

It should be remembered that the Speaker has three sources of power. First, he appoints the members of the different committees. Second, he presides in the House and can refuse to

permit any one he dislikes to make speeches. Third, he is chairman of the Committee on Rules. This Committee governs the procedure of the House. There are so many bills introduced that the only way to get any business done is to have some selected out. This committee does the selecting. And the Speaker rules it—so thru it he manages the House business. The Norris resolution, therefore, struck at the very root of the Speaker's greatest power.

The Speaker refused to make a ruling on it for this reason:—There were not enough of his followers in the House to prevent his being beaten if a vote was taken. If he made a ruling, either way, Mr. Norris would appeal to the house, and Cannon would be over-ruled again, as he had been the day before. He refused to rule so as to give time for more of his supporters to come from their homes. Some were hundreds of miles away, and the Speaker did not rule for nearly three days. One session lasted all thru the night, and there were many efforts of compromise, so that the resolution was somewhat changed, but finally, it appeared even to Cannon's best friends that he was sure of defeat, and so he made his ruling.

This was the climax. The man who had governed Congress was brought to his knees by the men he had derided. He was forced to make the move which meant the stripping from him of the power he had held so jealously. And he met the crisis bravely, and ruled—against the motion, of course. An appeal was taken, and he was over-ruled. Then there were other motions and finally the resolution was adopted by 191 to 155 votes. During the fight many men who wanted to stand with Cannon but knew their constituents were against him, were "smoked out" and had to join the Insurgents. They are now stronger than ever before by a considerable number.

And then, our old Uncle Joe did the bravest act of his life. Beaten to the last ditch, he announced that he would entertain a motion to declare that the Speakership was vacant—in other words he dared his enemies to try to down him. They took the bait, but when it came to a vote all but seven of the Insurgents voted in favor of the beaten chief, and the vote in his favor was the same as it had been against him—191 to 155. The men who came back did not desert insurgency—they believed that they had destroyed Cannon's power to do harm, and they thought by voting for him they could re-unite the party.

And here is where the new trouble really began. So far there has been no wide split, and many politicians believed that the fight settled the trouble for this session, and that Congress would now settle down and do its work. The Insurgents were satisfied—they had changed the rules. The Cannon men were happy over his personal victory. Everything looked rosy.

But Cannon has spoiled it. At a dinner Saturday night he lost his temper and said what he thought about the men who had changed the rules. He seemed to have forgotten that they had paid him a great personal compliment a little later. He called them cowards and liars.

They don't like that, and the question now in the air, is "What will they do about it?" They have the power to oust Cannon entirely, and set the House into such a row as will almost prevent all legislation this winter. They don't want to do that. It is hoped that they will remember that the old man was sore and over-look it—but till they find out what they are going to do, there will be few quiet nerves any where around here.

There has been nothing less than a revolution. The Ring that has run Congress is broken, and the Representatives are taking back into their own hands the power which had been usurped by the Speaker. This is, but the first of the great changes which are coming—the balance of power has shifted, and we are now with the Insurgents can go a long ways toward dictating. They will take more and more power. They will probably soon come to dominate a large part of the party organization. They have a chance to make good, tho they are greatly handicapped. But it has been a revolution.

How far will it go? The Insurgents were willing to stop here, most of them. They wanted to whirl in and get some business done, and they thought they had fixed things so they could, and now here comes Cannon declaring war. It is not in human nature to stand for an insult like that, and if they do go on the war path again, it is likely that the next battle will be far worse for all concerned. There are no predictions.

Of course other things have been moving as usual. There have been more witnesses who have told about Ballinger's lying. There have been committee meetings, and speeches on various bills, but nothing has been done that is very important or interesting.

Pres. Taft has been away speech making. He has cussed the newspapers for criticising him or any of his policies, and the Insurgents for stirring up a row at a time when he wanted bills passed. He has proved, what we all know, that he is honest and has the right idea of what he wants done, even if he does not pick the best men to do it. He is all right, except that he trusts too much to the wrong kind of friends. Particularly he has begged support for the measures he is pledged to, and asks every one to make their Congressmen support his measures and stick to business. Reports indicate that the result has been the same as with his trip last summer. Every body likes him, and hopes he will be able to pull off some of the things he wants to. But he has not yet made good.

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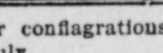
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Save your confagurations for the Fourth of July.

Several other things besides college football need reforming.

Will California attempt to put salt on the tail of the comet?

Whatever the fashion notes may say, this is no time for low shoes.

Why is a cold usually "awful?" And why is cold so often "bitter?"

Mars may be wondering if the earth has suddenly turned into a snowball.

If we were all coal barons we should not fret about the stationary cold wave.

Minister Wu expects to live 200 years. By that time he may be able to get all his questions answered.

As to the question of the charm of whiskers, that depends somewhat upon their style of landscape gardening.

Fame and fortune await the genius who will construct a furnace that will always produce the right quantity of heat.

If the peddlers of this city are not allowed to cry their wares they will have to keep silent in about 57 languages.

We venture to suggest that the tail of the approaching comet is composed of icebergs. If not, it will be if it comes too close.

The demand for diamonds has recently increased very largely, which may in part account for the terrible cost of living.

A gentleman up in Maine has won fame by eating 54 eggs. This ought to get him a good rating with the commercial agencies.

When a farmer sells his hogs at nearly nine cents a pound he refrains from joining in the howl about the high cost of living.

A fatal duel was lately fought in Paris. If this is a precedent, dueling will take rank with football as a highly dangerous sport.

The state of Maine shows an increase in a total valuation of nearly \$10,000,000, and even now the Maine girls are not counted in.

To the honest and hard-working hen it should be a relief to see the cold-storage houses held accountable for the high price of eggs.

The Pacific coast is to pass through the tail of Halley's comet in May, according to a professor. Save your money for the excursions.

Unearned increment comes alike to the just and the unjust. A church in New York recently sold a site for \$660,000 that cost but \$45,000.

One objection to cutting down the number of fire insurance companies is that it would reduce the great public's annual supply of blotters.

They are going to install an ice making plant at the treasury department in Washington, but they will not add its product to the national coinage.

The smoke of Pittsburg is interfering with the throats of grand opera singers. It is just the right retributive sort of pill for the Smoky City to swallow.

New Yorkers spent a million crossing the line between 1909 and 1910. No use talking, those gay New Yorkers won't be denied their little "time" now and then.

Now it is charged that the bubonic plague is spread by fleas brought over the ocean by rats. This is enough to make the health authorities and the general public hopping mad.

The board of education in New York has barred football from the city public schools. The step seems a timely one, says Baltimore American. A game at all times dangerous is not apt to have its perils minimized in the over-enthusiastic zeal of schoolboys. What the youth of the country need to be taught is moderation in all things, and in this sport, as in the speed mania, moderation seems to be next to a physical impossibility.

## CANNON LOSES FIGHT

SPEAKER RULES AGAINST NORRIS RESOLUTION AND IS OVERRULED.

## COMPROMISE PLANS FAIL

By Vote of 182 to 160 House Goes on Record Against Speaker—Plans for Enlarged Rules Committee with Speaker Eliminated Are Rejected.

Washington, Mar. 21.—The house sustained the appeal from the speaker's ruling in the Norris resolution. The vote against the speaker was 182 to 160. The result had been foreseen and the applause was mild. The possibility of his resignation following the action of the house rebuking him and depriving him of power was discussed freely.

In ruling against the Norris resolution the speaker said the resolution had been introduced in a "revolutionary way," and defended the delay he has assisted in bringing about. The speaker then read a decision of 2,500 words on the point of order. He appealed from the "passions of the day" and sustained the point of order. He was applauded mildly by the Republican regulars and by a small number in the gallery.

Norris Appeal Not Tabled. Representative Norris of Nebraska appealed from the decision, and Representative Dalzell moved to table the appeal. A motion by Representative Gaines of West Virginia to adjourn was lost, amid applause.

On the first test of strength, which came on the motion of Representative Dalzell of Pennsylvania to table the appeal of Representative Norris from



Congressman Rodenberg.

the decision of the chair, the motion was defeated, 181 to 164. Norris then moved the previous question. Thirty-five insurgents voted with the Democrats to defeat the Dalzell motion.

Insurgents Force the Fighting. The insurgents agreed by unanimous vote to support the Norris resolution after amending it by striking out the geographical features and reducing the number of the proposed rules committee from 15 to 10.

In his ruling Speaker Cannon sustained the point of order against the Norris resolution, holding the resolution to be out of order.

Representative Norris appealed from the speaker's ruling. Mr. Dalzell moved to lay the appeal on the table. The roll then was called.

Wild cheering on the Republican side of the house greeted Speaker Cannon as he mounted the rostrum. It was said then Mr. Cannon was determined to fight to the death.

Soon afterward Representative Rodenberg, a regular Republican member from Illinois, declared he was for the deposing of Cannon as speaker of the house.

"If somebody makes the motion," he said with heat, "I will vote for Champ Clark for speaker. I won't vote with those Hessians any longer."

The conference of regulars and insurgents failed to reach an agreement. "There is no agreement and the fight is on," said Representative Norris.

It was said a finish fight on the floor of the house had been ordered.

## Regulars Desert Cannon.

A number of the most radical members of the insurgent faction were not concerned about what might happen to the speaker. The Democrats, of course, were interested only in inflicting as much damage to the majority as possible.

It was admitted on all sides, boastfully by the insurgents, but quietly by the regulars, that the fight on the revision of the rules had been won, and that the present rules committee would be overturned and a new committee selected by the house.

This was assured by the unbroken front presented by the Democratic minority and by the solid vote of the insurgents on any question affecting the rules, and made more certain by the considerable defection which was occurring within the ranks of the regular Republicans.

Numerous members who had stood with the leaders of the majority openly told the latter they could not follow them longer in the fight to sustain Speaker Cannon and the rules.

## Those in the Conference.

The conference of regular and insurgent Republicans convened in the office of the ways and means committee. There were present when the proceedings began:

For the Regulars—Majority Leader Payne of New York, Dalzell of Penn-

sylvania, Smith of Iowa, Tawney of Minnesota, and Mann of Illinois.

For the Insurgents—Norris of Nebraska, Gardner of Massachusetts, Hayes of California, and Lenroot of Wisconsin.

Martin of South Dakota appeared later at the conference room and was admitted. He was not placed either with the insurgents or regulars, but rather as a harmonizing influence.

## Insurgents Make Determined Stand.

The insurgent Republicans and their Democratic allies appeared determined to eliminate the speaker from the committee, if not through the Norris resolution, then through a compromise with the regulars.

It was reported early that the regulars had conceded the creation of an enlarged rules committee to be elected by the house instead of being appointed by the speaker. The insurgents had conceded the selection of the members of this committee by Republican and Democratic caucuses. But the factions were unable to agree on the question whether the speaker himself should longer be a member of the committee. The insurgents insist he should not, while the regulars asserted they could agree to no compromise which eliminated "Uncle Joe" from the committee which controls legislation in the house.

## Cannon Concedes a Little.

The speaker himself had refused to agree to any compromise that eliminated him from membership in the rules committee. He was willing to accept an enlarged and elective committee, but not what he regarded as the personal humiliation of being deposed from representation on that body.

"If I agreed to get off the committee I would lose no less than I would if I should be beaten in a fight on this proposition on the floor of the house," he told one of his advisers. "I must get off the committee I prefer to fight it out."

The regulars hoped the situation might be altered by the return of numerous members—several from Illinois—but the fact that numbers of these were "paired" made the expected arrival of reinforcements less important.

## Day's Fight in Epitome.

Following is a brief resume of the events leading up to the peace conference.

The house, in continuous session for 29 hours, awaited the ruling of the speaker on the point of order against the resolution offered by Mr. Norris of Nebraska, which would abolish the existing committee on rules and provide for a committee of 15 members to be elected by the house, with the speaker eliminated. After a call of the house and a recess taken from two o'clock to four o'clock in the afternoon, Speaker Cannon, with a typewritten statement in hand, announced himself ready to render his decision.

Immediately Chairman Tawney of the appropriations committee, one of the speaker's right-hand men, moved to take a recess until 11:55 this morning. Representative Bartlett of Georgia, Democrat, made the point that this motion was not in order. This point of order was sustained by Speaker Cannon after several minutes of parley. Then Representative Gaines of West Virginia, Republican, moved to postpone the consideration of the pending subject until five minutes after 12 to-day. There were cries from the Democratic side of "Rule! Rule! Rule!" The speaker declared he was ready to rule, but Tawney insisted on a roll call on Gaines' motion. The motion to postpone then was carried by a vote of 164 to 150. After that adjournment was taken without the formality of a roll call.

## RED TIES FOR "COPS" BARRED

Chief Koehler of Cleveland Rules That Hencforth Police Must Dress Like Gentlemen.

Cleveland, O., Mar. 21.—Policemen of Cleveland must dress like gentlemen. The edict has gone forth. It is signed by Chief Koehler, the "Golden Rule" chief, and it explains that diamond pins, red neckties and celluloid collars are henceforth tabooed because gentlemen do not wear such things.

However, there is a respite. The officers of the law are given until April 18 to get rid of their ungentelemanly adornment and reform their "loud and flashy" appearance.

After that a red tie will be to the chief like a red rag to a bull.

## HELD AS AN AID TO SUICIDE

Man Charged with Buying Poison and Giving It to Ranchman Is Arrested in California.

Vallejo, Cal., Mar. 21.—David McDonald, a former bartender, is under arrest at Benicia, charged with assisting Robert Gore, a young ranchman, to commit suicide.

Gore, while drinking, it is said, became despondent and voiced a desire to end his life, whereupon McDonald is said to have procured carbolic acid from a neighboring drug store. The rancher swallowed part of the poison and his life was saved only by prompt medical treatment.

Six months ago McDonald, it is alleged, aided his brother in a suicide attempt.

## Will Search for Explorer.

Ottawa, Ont., Mar. 21.—The Canadian government has decided to send a searching party out for Explorer George Callaway, who started from Hudson bay to cross northern Canada in 1908, and has not since been heard of.

## BUSINESS IS LARGE

Fine Weather a Big Help in the Opening of Spring Season Business.

New York.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says:

In spite of a number of abnormal, puzzling and disturbing developments the volume of business is large and steadily expanding as the spring season opens and weather conditions improve.

The expansion noted in iron and steel continues chiefly in finished materials. There are intimations that the volume of new business in these lines has been exaggerated, but it is evident, nevertheless, that a very considerable tonnage is being placed and inquiries now pending afford much encouragement. Cutting of prices suggests that there is sharp competition among fabricating mills.

Business has come forward on cotton goods for export to India and China at prices about on the level of those ruling when the last business was done with these countries a year ago. To meet current conditions forced by high raw material, both in cotton and wool, mills are showing increased disposition to curtail operations.

A prominent feature was the reinstatement of lines of wool goods at 2½ cents a yard advance for limited fall deliveries. In woolen goods jobbers and retailers are doing a moderate but steady business, and with improving weather a more seasonable demand is noted for specialties and novelties. Yarn markets continue unsatisfactory.

Slightly improved conditions noted in the footwear market last week are still apparent, although no particular activity exists, the disturbing element between buyer and seller still being the question of prices. Trade in all kinds of leather shows slow but steady improvement, and is still far from normal, buyers expecting lower prices and operating only for current needs.

## Failures and Exports.

New York.—Bradstreet's says: Business failures in the United States for the week ending with March 17 were 208, against 250 last week, 224 in the like week of 1909, 503 in 1908, 157 in 1907 and 170 in 1906.

Wheat, including flour exports, from the United States and Canada for the week ending March 17 aggregated 1,284,014 bush., against 1,679,453 last week and 1,864,014 this week last year. For the 37 weeks ending March 17 exports are 111,886,717 bush., against 142,065,147 in the corresponding period last year.

Corn exports for the week are 1,097,243 bush., against 1,022,896 last week and 803,282 in 1909. For the 37 weeks ending March 17 corn exports are 20,760,826 bush., against 22,566,982 last year.

## LOUISVILLE TOBACCO.

Louisville, March 20.—Total offerings last week were 3,251 hds. Of this number 2,117 hds were new burley and 1,134 dark. There was a decided decrease in the offerings of new burley. The quality was the poorest of the year, but few hogheads of good and fine leaf and an unusually small percentage of color grades being offered. Cigarette wrappers, cut plug and fine bright grades were in good request at former prices. Color smokers and strippers were firm. Red burley wrappers were in fair demand. Medium and good red leaf were irregular, but not quotably lower. Common red leaf, low-grade fillers and smokers met with good competition at outside quotations.

## GRAIN MARKET.

Cincinnati, March 19.—Flour—Winter patent \$5.75a6.10, do fancy \$5.15a5.50, do family \$4.75a5.00, do extra \$4.25a4.35, do low grade \$3.55a4.00, spring patent \$5.60a5.90, do fancy \$4.90a5.25, do family \$4.40a4.65. Rye—Northwestern blended \$4.55a4.65, do city pure \$4.70a4.80, city blended \$4.75a4.95. Wheat—No. 2 red \$1.21a1.23, No. 3 red \$1.09a1.20, No. 4 red \$0.98a1.04. Corn—No. 2 white \$0.63a0.65, No. 3 white \$0.62a0.63, No. 4 white \$0.61a0.62, No. 2 yellow \$0.61a0.62, No. 4 yellow \$0.59a0.60, No. 2 mixed \$0.61a0.61½. Ear corn—White ear \$0.62a0.64, yellow ear \$0.56a0.57, mixed \$0.56a0.58. Oats—No. 2 white \$0.49a0.50, No. 3 white \$0.48a0.49, No. 4 white \$0.47a0.48. No. 2 mixed \$0.49a0.49, No. 3 mixed \$0.48a0.48½, No. 4 mixed \$0.46a0.47. Hay—No. 1 timothy \$19a19.50, No. 2 timothy \$17.50a18, No. 3 timothy \$16a16.50, No. 1 clover mixed \$17a17.50, No. 2 clover mixed \$16a16.50, No. 1 clover \$16a17. No. 2 clover \$15a16. Malt—Spring barley \$2a2.40; spring barley, low grade \$0.80a0.82; barley—No. 2 spring \$0.76a0.80, No. 3 spring \$0.74a0.76, No. 4 spring \$0.72a0.74, extra No. 3 spring \$0.76a0.78. Rye—No. 2 \$0.83a0.85, No. 3 \$0.78a0.80, No. 4 \$0.72a0.74. Bran and Middlings—Bran \$24.50a25.50, middlings coarse \$25a26, fine \$26.50a27.50.

## LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Cincinnati, March 19.—Cattle—Butcher steers, extra \$6.50a6.75, good to choice \$5.85a6.40; heifers, extra \$6.60a6.75, good to choice \$5.75a6.50, common to fair \$4a5.50; cows, extra \$6a6.20, fancy \$6.50, good to choice \$5.25a5.85, canners \$2.75a3.75. Bulls—Bologna \$4.60—5.40—5.50, fat bulls \$5.50a5.75. Calves—Extra \$9, fair to good \$7a7.75. Hogs—Good to choice packers and butchers \$11a11.05, mixed packers \$10.75a11, common to heavy fat sows \$8a10.50, pigs (110 lbs and less) \$7.50a10.25. Sheep—Extra \$6.75, good to choice \$6.25a6.65, common to fair \$5.75a6. Lambs—Extra \$9.85

## ROUND ABOUT THE STATE

What Is Going on in Different Sections of Kentucky.

### SPRING RACING MEETING.

Plans Completed for Seven-Day Program at Lexington, Opening April 30.

Lexington, Ky.—President J. N. Camden, Secretary G. D. Wilson and Directors Irving H. Wheatcroft, Matt Winn, John McClintock, Overton H. Chenault and D. Gray Falconer, of the Kentucky association, met here and formulated plans for the spring racing meeting, which will open April 30 and continue seven days. William H. Shelly, of Louisville, was elected racing secretary for the meeting, he having performed the duties of that office so acceptably last spring. Mr. Shelly will come to Lexington April 1 and enter upon his duties. The matter of the preparation of the program was left entirely to his judgment. It was decided that there shall be no purse of less than \$300, and that there shall be a stake or handicap attraction of not less than \$500 for each day. The Breeders' Futurity, for 2-year-olds, half a mile, will be run on April 30; the Camden Handicap, for 3-year-olds, one mile and an eighth, a preliminary to the Kentucky Derby, will be decided May 3; the Breeders' Futurity Consolation will be run May 5, and the Camden Handicap Consolation May 7, the closing day of the meeting. These two races will be worth \$500 each. The Phoenix Hotel Handicap and the Lexington Brewing Co. Handicap, each worth \$500, will be decided on May 2 and May 6 respectively. There will be a cup race as the feature for May 4.

### LETTER RETURNED UNOPENED.

Appeal of National License League to Rockefeller for Aid is in Vain.

Louisville, Ky.—George R. Washburn, secretary of the National License League, received unopened a registered letter he sent John D. Rockefeller several days ago, asking the financier's moral and financial support of the Model License League. Mr. Washburn's letter referred to Mr. Rockefeller's contribution of \$250,000 to the Anti-Saloon League, and after stating that prohibition is almost a farce in many states, and noting the increasing consumption of liquors in nearly every part of the United States, gives the object of the Model License League as "the relieving of the retail liquor dealer of the domination of political bosses, and the giving of licenses, to be taken from the dealer only by vote of the people or by violation of law."

Lexington, Ky.—Felix Swope, of Woodford county, says that the recently published report that he intends to contest the will of his uncle, the late Col. Thomas H. Swope, of Kansas City, is without foundation. Under the will he will inherit \$158,000, and this, in addition to the large estate inherited from his father, the late John B. Swope, will make him one of the wealthiest young men in Central Kentucky.

Lexington, Ky.—D. C. Howard, of Atlanta, is here to launch a movement in Kentucky for signatures to a petition to President Taft for the pardon of Charles W. Morse, the king of the New York ice trust, now doing time in the federal prison at Atlanta. Howard says the petition is in general circulation in the south, and that 350,000 signatures have already been received.

Lexington, Ky.—In the circuit court Judge Watts Parker sustained the demurrer to the indictment in the case of the commonwealth vs. Owen Glass who, along with 11 other democrats, was indicted last fall on a charge of unlawfully attempting to prevent a person from casting his ballot at an election, the indictments being based on the claim that the defendants had purchased registration certificates.

Henderson, Ky.—While running an automobile at the rate of 30 miles an hour, Milley Baskett, Ollie Hoshach, Pearl and Jeff Davis, occupants, were badly injured when the machine left the Spottsville pike and dashed into a telephone pole. The impact snapped the huge pole off at the base and completely demolished the big touring car. The occupants were thrown 29 feet and all sustained injuries.

Corbin, Ky.—William McCullough and James Gain indulged in a street fight here and were arrested. When being taken to the station house Gain broke away from the officers and shot McCullough, killing him instantly. Lee Reid, a friend of McCullough, then whipped out his revolver and shot Gain, who died within an hour. Reid escaped.

Louisville, Ky.—Judge Walter Evans in the federal court here decided that the cases against the Louisville and Nashville for alleged rebating must go to trial. Attorneys for the road had contended that the indictments were irregular.

Paducah, Ky.—Mrs. Jayne Tyner, 50, is in a serious condition at her home in Livingston county as the result of taking what she thought was medicine. It is alleged that her adopted daughter, Bertha Tyner, 13, put strychnine in quinine.

### WILL MEET IN PITTSBURG.

Council of Presbyterian and Reformed Churches Will Meet There in 1912.

Louisville, Ky.—The council of the Presbyterian and Reformed Churches in America decided to hold the next conference in Pittsburg in March, 1912. Recommendations that action be taken by the churches to combat the evils resulting from pernicious literature and teachings which are being widely circulated concerning the historical and religious value of the Bible, a recommendation for a more aggressive campaign in the work of evangelism among colored people and a recommendation that foreign mission boards co-operate in providing for Christian work among English-speaking people in the seaports and capitals of non-Christian lands were features of the session.

### POOLING PLEDGE UPHELD.

Burley Contract Held to Cover Whole of Partly Pooled Crop.

Cynthiana, Ky.—In Harrison circuit court, Judge L. P. Fryer presiding, the pooling pledge of the Burley Tobacco society was upheld in case against S. A. Toadvine, who had contracted to deliver part of his tobacco crop to a local dealer, an injunction was granted preventing him delivering. Toadvine had pooled part of his crop, but what he had contracted to deliver was not pledged. The court held, however, that in accordance with the pooling contract part being pooled the entire crop was held pooled.

### THIEVES ROB SOLONS.

Rooms Occupied by Senators Linn and Arnett Are Ransacked.

Louisville, Ky.—Scaling a fire escape at the rear of the building and climbing over a slanting chimney, sneak thieves gained entrance to rooms in the Seelbach hotel and ransacked the rooms of three guests, State Senators Conn Linn and L. W. Arnett and S. P. Kenney, a traveling salesman of Morgantown, W. Va., securing \$100 in cash and \$1,000 in notes. Senator Linn's salary warrant on the state of Kentucky for services during the Kentucky legislature was also stolen, together with a valuable pearl pin.

Louisville, Ky.—The second biennial meeting of the Presbyterian and Reformed churches of America elected as president, Rev. J. R. Howerton, D. D., professor of philosophy at Washington and Lee university, Lexington, Va.; vice president, Hon. Robert N. Willson, Philadelphia; stated clerk, Rev. William H. Roberts, D. D., Philadelphia; treasurer, Rev. D. F. McGill, Pittsburg.

Louisville, Ky.—Mrs. Anna Elliott Pennebaker, 76, widow of the late Charles D. Pennebaker, civil war veteran and attorney for the state of Kentucky at Washington, D. C., in the sixties, died in her apartments here, following a fall she sustained several days ago.

Frankfort, Ky.—Judgment of the Campbell circuit court in the case of the Citizens' Telephone Co. against Wakefield was upheld by the Kentucky court of appeals. The appellee, a lineman for the company, secured judgment in the lower court for \$11,500 for personal injuries.

Frankfort, Ky.—At a meeting here to launch a movement by the labor unions of Central Kentucky to elect men to office pledged to support union labor, J. H. Williams, chairman of the committee on emigration and labor, paid a warm tribute to Speaker George S. Wilson as a friend of the laboring man.

Lexington, Ky.—Negotiations are in progress for a match at 100 targets between teams of five men each from the Fayette Gun club, of this city, and the Memphis Gun club. Woolfolk Henderson will be one of Lexington's representatives and Harold Money will be one of the five men from Memphis.

Frankfort, Ky.—The federal grand jury was impaneled as follows: J. N. Waterfill, Lawrenceburg; T. H. Wilson, Alton Station; Brice Steele, Paris; W. A. Searcy, Eagle Station; W. B. Sinclair, Jr., Josephine; I. N. Lewis, Bagdad; D. W. Middleton, Shelbyville; V. G. Stanley, Sulphur; John Voiers, Bedford; W. C. Brown, I. T. Sires, J. T. Martin, Leon Terry, August Luecher, J. W. Bush and J. B. Howe.

Henderson, Ky.—A cablegram was received from Manager William Elliott, who is in Liverpool, that he had sold 300 hogheads of the 1908 crop of tobacco of the Stemming District association. The price was not stated in the cablegram.

Louisville, Ky.—Dead, with two bullet wounds in his head, one at the back of the skull, the other between the eyes, the body of Willard L. Bentley, a graduate in medicine and son of a well-known broker, was found in the family residence here.



# The Central Figure of the Passion Play

**S**INCE December of last year the inhabitants of the little village of Oberammergau have given most of their time to earnest rehearsal of the Passion play. Once in every ten years the villagers enact the

greatest drama in the world, in performance of a solemn vow made by their ancestors 300 years ago. Some poor fellow had brought the plague to the village and the villagers in fear betook themselves to their church and vowed that if the plague should pass from their midst they would devote themselves to a representation of the Passion. Only once has the tenth year passed unfulfilled; that was in 1870, when the Franco-Prussian war drew away the male players, but the play was only delayed till the next year.

The play begins in May and runs till the end of September. The performance commences at 8:00 a. m. and lasts till 8:00 p. m., with an interval of two hours, and the weather is not allowed to interfere in any way. It makes no difference as to the costumes getting wet, as there are two complete sets for each player.

The Passion play sets forth the life, death and resurrection of Christ. There are 17 acts and each of the acts is preceded by a tableau, illustrative of an Old Testament incident, and pointing prophetically to the events of the act. The 17 acts are divided into three parts. The first, from the entrance of Christ into Jerusalem until the hour of his being taken prisoner on the Mount of Olives; the second, from then to his condemnation by Pilate; and the third, from the condemnation until the glorious resurrection of the Lord; the whole ending with a tableau showing the ascension.

Acted, as it is, on a huge stage, with the background of the mountains, with the climax at the mysterious time of evenfall, perhaps with the thunder and lightning of nature in the crucifixion scene, it is more than the art of the stage; it is the convincing expression of a great and simple faith.

There are 700 persons in the play, of whom 270 are children. The speaking parts are given out by the officials of the community and there is no rivalry or jealousy shown. There has always been a Lang in the play, and this year Anton Lang will repeat his Christus of 1900. It is the highest ambition of the Oberammergau youth. The honor of enacting the Saviour is more than anything you can offer him, and next to that the part of one of the disciples. So with the unmarried maidens, the



THE BETRAYAL OF JUDAS - ISCARIOT

highest aspiration is to be found worthy to be chosen for Mary, the mother of Jesus, or Mary Magdalene.

They are no skilled actors. Their art is nature's own. They are humble woodcarvers, smiths, artisans. Anton Lang is a potter, is 34 years of age, is tall and lithe, and speaks English fluently. He was chosen for the part because of the extraordinary resemblance he bears to the accepted idea of Christ as pictured by the old masters. One critic says of him: There has been no such typical and truly German embodiment of the Nazarene during the whole of the century as in Anton Lang. When he is hanging on the cross it is just as if the wonderful picture of the crucifixion by Overbeck at Stresa were before us."

Though he is the central figure of the play and is honored and almost revered by the whole community, he is in no way spoiled, and carries himself with a simplicity and humility which is characteristic. He is essentially a son of the people and this is only fitting the part he takes. He seeks to follow the example he has ever before him, and is quite untainted by the spirit of that commercialism which is creep-



ANTON LANG AS CHRIST

## EASTER CEREMONIAL IN VENICE

**T**OURISTS have been rushing from all parts of Europe to Venice in the last month to get there in time for the Easter celebration.

Those who plan to go to the beautiful city of canals and venerable architecture make special efforts to reach there at the Easter tide, for the most romantic and picturesque celebration of the great

spring holiday takes place in the city of the dogs.

Easter in Venice is unlike Easter in any other city in the world, and once to have experienced the day there is never to forget it.

Easter, St. Mark's and the pigeons. This is the combination that makes the spring holiday specially interesting. At all seasons of the year the famous pigeons that stuff and stuff the food down their fattened crops till they can hardly waddle are a magnet to the crowd of sightseers, but especially do they make their appeal at Easter time, for they are genuine Easter birds.

Years and years ago they held the same relation to the Easter cuisine that eggs do in the new world, but that was before the populace came to the point of regarding them as something almost sacred. Now no one would think of putting a finger on their smooth plumage.

For more generations than anybody knows the admired pigeons have fluttered from point to point on the sacred architecture of St. Mark's. They have made their homes in nooks and crannies of the basilica; they have built comfortable nests at the feet of the famous bronze horses over the portico. In fact, there is hardly a place in the whole impressive pile that has escaped their keen little eyes and been turned into account, providing it promised to afford a hospice.

Venice loves these pigeons with a devotion that would be amusing to the outside world were it not honest.

And especially does it warm up to them at Easter time, for it was then, according to the ancient tradition, that they first came to St. Mark's.

According to the ancient story, it was Palm Sunday that the great doge made a formal visit to the Piazza San Marco. With him came his entire brilliant suite of officials, including the foreign ambassadors residing in Venice.

The presence of this host of dignitaries, the blare of the silver trumpets that heralded their arrival and the

magnificence of the procession deeply impressed the people, so that all who could be accommodated filled up the street and buildings.

The doge was so delighted by the welcome the populace accorded that he determined to show his bounty in a manner that should be remembered, so he had a large number of pigeons, each one weighted by having a piece of paper attached to its legs, released from the gallery of St. Mark's, over the portico where the bronze horses rear their gigantic bodies.

The crowd made a rush on the pigeons, eager to get the choice meal they afforded, and the unfortunate birds, hampered by the weights on the legs, were caught in large numbers and taken home to form the feature of many a succulent repast.

But not all were caught. Some of them escaped and sought refuge high up in the dome of the church, where none could come near them.

The fact that the birds found their hospice in the very dome of the tomb of St. Mark was not without its effect on this highly superstitious populace and they at once decided this to be a token from the good saint that his sheltering mantle was spread over the birds and that none of his true worshippers would do them harm.

Thus this early number of pigeons fluttering in fright to the top of the temple became the forerunners of the multitude that flies around the church to-day. Now they are sacred from the profane hand of man and as an extra tribute it is the habit at Eastertide, the anniversary of their recognition by the saint, to give them extra food and attention.

It is for this reason that everybody who is in Venice on Easter Sunday provides an extra supply of food for the pigeons of St. Mark's. This does not mean that they lack in plover the remainder of the year. It simply means that the coming of the holiday brings an extra supply.

And the birds enjoy it. None can say that they fail to enter into the spirit of the holiday. They gorge and stuff until it is a marvel that the air is not filled with feathers from the exploding bodies of the birds.

It is not the first ceremonial of the day, this feeding of the pigeons. Not until the great morning service in St. Mark's has been held does the church permit the holiday fun to begin.

In the morning everybody goes to St. Mark's; that is, everybody who can get in, which is quite a distinction, for residents and visitors alike all think only of this one church on the most important Christian holiday.

In fact, the whole scene is a rioting panorama of flowers. As in every other city of the civilized world where the Christian religion is supreme, efforts have been concentrated to getting flowers into the city for the great day, but under these southern skies it is not a question of forcing hothouse plants—the natural growth in the open air supplies all that could be asked, and everybody, rich and poor, buys liberally of the luscious blooms.

In no other country in the world do the blooms attain such magnificence and it is not an uncommon sight to see a gondola literally laden with violets, which can be bought so cheaply here that for the price of an ordinary bouquet in an American city an armload can be purchased.

Against the perfect blue of the Venetian spring sky St. Mark's is outlined. The whole city is going there. The wealth and aristocracy of a city that was ancient when the new world was in swaddling clothes is making its way to worship, reclining against the black cushions of the gondola and loling in the exquisite comfort that comes from this most lulling form of transportation. The perfume of flowers is in the air, the beauty of the dark-skinned, brown-eyed and black-eyed daughters of the city of Desdemona helps the picture richly. Everything is comfortable, romantic, inspiring.

The service is a wonderful display of rich raiment, of gorgeous processional, of richest music, of most brilliant coloring.

Easter hymns peal forth in most enchanting tones and the lover of the beautiful finds every sense cajoled. At two o'clock in the afternoon the yearly tribute of food is paid to the pigeons and in some mysterious manner they seem to know the coming of the day that sees so much of honor done to them.

But it is at night, on Easter evening, that the full beauty of the Venetian life and Venetian charm is felt.

Every part of the city appears in a new guise; every palace, monument and church takes on a glory that is not to be described.

Gliding past the gondolas filled with holiday pleasure seekers, listening to the ripple of the waters under the bows of the boats, making calls on those living in the beautiful palaces fronting on the canals and reveling in the atmosphere of romance that seems to surround every detail of the life of this ancient city, is to get impressions not to be duplicated elsewhere—impressions that explain the eagerness of tourists to spend an Easter day in Venice.



JESUS TAKING LEAVE OF HIS MOTHER

## The Weekly Easter

In all the church calendar, there is no more joyous day than Easter day, which commemorates the resurrection of our Lord and Saviour from the dead. And this is as it should be; for the resurrection of Christ is the most vital and fundamental

fact of the life of Christ. Had he remained in the tomb, his birth would have been forgotten long ago, and Christmas greetings and joys would not exist. Had he remained under the power of death, his death on Calvary would have been considered nothing more than that of a mere man, like that of Socrates and others, who have given their lives in attempts to uplift mankind against the forces that make for evil and that destroy the good. But when he burst the bands of death asunder, he gave the crowning proof of his deity, and added to Bethlehem and Calvary a significance and luster that will never grow dim. There is little wonder, therefore, that the Christian world has laid especial emphasis upon the day upon which the Saviour arose.

If we take Easter Sabbath as an illustration of how we should observe every Sabbath of the year, it may be most profitable to us. Easter Sabbath is a day of worship. No other day in the year attracts so many people as Easter Sabbath. People who seldom ever darken the doors of a church are present in great multitudes on the Easter day. But God should be worshiped every Sabbath day. For this especially God set the Sabbath aside. And to worship him we must rest from worldly employments and pleasures.

Easter Sabbath is a day of joy. Organs peal it forth, sublime music emphasizes it, sermons repeat the strain, and multitudes feel the joyous thrill that comes from the fact of Christ's resurrection. But every Sabbath day should be observed in joy. The Sabbath should not be looked upon as a dreary and tiresome day. Moreover, it will not be, if we will enter into the service and worship God as sincerely and heartily as we do on Easter day.—Rev. S. H. Doyle, D. D.

The man who dislikes you nearly always likes those you dislike.

## EASTER

The term "Easter" is supposed to have been derived from Ostera, or Eastre, the goddess of spring, and the personification of the morning. The feast of this goddess was celebrated by the ancient Saxons in the spring of the year.

This ancient pagan festival was utilized by the early Christian fathers and by them turned into the Christian observance now known throughout Christendom as "Easter." There was a difference among the eastern and western churches as to the date of this observance, but in 325 A. D. the council of Nice declared that the Easter celebration should be held on the first Sunday following the full moon, on or after March 21. If the full moon should happen on the Sabbath, then Easter should fall on the following Sabbath.

The Christian Easter commemorates the most vital fact in Christianity. In these days it has been made an occasion for the display of flowers and millinery, but underlying all else is the basal fact that Easter commemorates the resurrection of Christianity's founder.

Christianity, as a divine revelation, stands or falls with the establishment or overthrow of this fact. If the resurrection of the prophet of Galilee was not an actual and accomplished fact, then his claims to the spiritual leadership of mankind are spurious. He based the success of his mission on the fact of his resurrection. If he did not rise from the grave, he was a blasphemer or an ignorant fanatic. If he did rise, as he predicted he would, then the seal of divine truth was upon all he taught and all he wrought.

There are many who cannot believe in the miracle of the resurrection. For them the Easter celebration is all foolishness. But multitudes believe with unflinching faith in this triumph of the God-man over death and the grave.

To them Easter is a day of cheer, hope and joy. The basal fact of Christianity gives foundation and force to their faith and their hope. More joy bells will peal forth their notes of victory to-day, more glorious anthems and oratories will break forth from human hearts and voices, more human tongues will speak and sing the praises of humanity's Christ than at any time since the angels said to the affrighted women at the gateway of the tomb: "He is not here, he is risen, as he said; come, see the place where they laid him."

The Christian faith is too deeply rooted in the heart of humanity ever to die away and the annual Easter celebrations serve to strengthen that faith.



# East Kentucky Correspondence News You Get Nowhere Else

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly.

## JACKSON COUNTY.

**McKEE.**  
McKee, March 21.—County Court today, quite a crowd in town.—L. V. Morris, jailer of Jackson is sick with measles.—The Rev. Isaac Messler and family visited at Annville and Gray Hawk Saturday.—A few of the McKee lodge of Masons and Odd Fellows attended the burial of Atty. J. L. Isaacs at Moores Creek last week.—Mr. and Mrs. Peter Gabbard who have been living in town this winter have returned to their farm at Fox-town. They were here sending their children to school, but left on account of measles.—Luther Lytle, sheriff of Jackson, has purchased property on Main Street of R. M. Bradshaw but will not move to town for some time yet.—Hon. Caleb Powers is coming to Jackson County April 1st and will speak at several different places in the interest of his candidacy for Congress.—Marcum & Sparks, merchants at Sand Gap made an assignment of their goods the first of last week. W. S. Brockman was assignee. Judge Mullins appointed J. Hamilton, Link Farmer and Jas. Morris appraisers. But before the work was completed the creditors asked that the firm be declared bankrupt and long litigation is expected.

**GREENHALL.**  
Greenhall, March 21.—Andy Pierson is all smiles over the arrival of a fine baby girl, mother and child are doing well.—J. D. Pierson has sold his homestead to Charley Cecil of Travelers Rest and will go west home-seeking.—Wilgus Flanery is working in a cannery at Hamilton, Ohio.—Jas. Hurst better known as Gib Smith who left here about 13 years ago, after spending several years in Utah, Idaho, Wyoming and Washington is now in South America.—J. D. Smith and Chester Flanery who left here several days ago, are now located in Redlands, California.—J. D. Pierson is expecting to begin work for The Old Dominion Nursery of Virginia soon.—Mr. Smith has rented several acres of corn land from John Spence and will do a big farming business this year.—Alfred Brewer and Morris Brewer and wife will leave for Oregon about the first of April where they will make their future home.—Nute Smith sold to J. C. Gentry a good mule for \$210.—Lucretia Wilson will move to the C. S. Robinson property this week.—The weather so far in March has been the finest ever known in this part.—Miss Beckey J. Farmer of Maulden is the nurse of Mrs. Andy Pierson.—Teddie and J. D. Pierson caught a fine string of cat fish Saturday night.

**MAULDEN.**  
Maulden March 16.—Mark Simpson of Blackwater and Miss Corn Ward of Maulden were married Mar. 3rd. We wish them a life of prosperity and happiness.—Mr. and Mrs. John Rader are ill at this time, something like lagrippe, but Mr. Rader has been sick for some time and does not seem to be improving, would like to see him well.—Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Moore of Tynar are all smiles over the arrival of a bouncing boy last week.—School board met at Mt. Gilead school house March 12 at 1 p. m. to appoint a trustee to fill the place vacated by Hezekiah Hall. Only two names were placed before the board, they were F. Montgomery and R. Metcalf. The votes cast were Montgomery 2, Metcalf 5, so Metcalf is to be our trustee.—Miss Eva Hall of Egypt is visiting her grand parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Amyx of Maulden this week.—Mr. and Mrs. John Moore were visiting at Ed Moore's Sunday.—Mr. O. Burris had a sprouting Mar. 12th got a good days work done.—Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Farmer of this place were visiting Mrs. Farmer's parents of Egypt from Friday until Sunday.—Farmers are busy turning their farming lands now.—March 26 and 27th are regular church days at Mt. Gilead.—Mrs. A. J. Moore was called to see her son last Wednesday who was ill. He is some better at this writing. His illness was due to a splinter which cut his finger last fall. It was thought that his arm would have to be taken off, but it is improving so that it will not be necessary.—Messrs. Alfred and John Moore were calling to see their brother Robert Moore at Olin March 19th.

**DOUBLELICK.**  
Doublelick, March 19.—Mr. W. J. Dougherty of Valley View was here on business the first of the week.—Most everybody is hustling getting ready for sowing oats and breaking corn land.—Mr. Charlie Rose of this place who got married last May left his wife last Saturday night and took James Lunsford's daughter and no one knows where they have gone.—Mr. Joel Lake of this place moved in his new house yesterday near the road.—Shirdie Witt went to Berea

Thursday on business.—Charles Lunsford is still hauling cross ties.—Mr. George Gatliff had five sheep killed by dogs Wednesday night.

**HUGH.**  
Hugh, March 21.—Died Feb. 27th Old aunt Peggy Parks. Her remains were laid to rest in the family burying ground near this place. She was a member of the Baptist church and was a good Christian woman. We sympathize with the bereaved ones.—Wisner Crowley of Whitley County visited friends and relatives here last week.—Old uncle Levi Parks is staying with John Parks at present.—Mr. W. R. Bengé visited his daughter at Panola Saturday and Sunday. Preaching service at this place next Sunday, Easter.—Mr. J. C. Crowley has moved to the W. T. Powell place.—Miss Alice Bengé is very ill at this writing.—Mr. Lloyd Hale and Lonnie Hudson visited Mr. Curtis Bengé of Bear Wallow Saturday night.—Mr. Hardin and Salen Azbill passed thru here going to Berea on business.—Mr. Jim Bengé made a business trip to W. R. Bengé's Thursday.—Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Bengé were the guests of Mrs. Bengé's parents last Saturday night.

**PARROT.**  
Parrot, March 20.—Farmers are taking advantage of the pretty weather, sowing oats and turning ground.—There were services at Shiloh Saturday and Sunday conducted by S. E. Johnson and Tom Faubush.—Mr. Henry Cornelius and family took dinner at the home of Adam Price Saturday.—Misses Nora and Minnie Price visited home folks here Saturday and Sunday.—Miss Arminie Settles and Mr. Stephen Gabbard were married at the home of the bride Friday evening.—Mr. Andrew Cornelius and family left Saturday morning for Hamilton, Ohio, where they will stay this summer.—Miss Annie Price who has been at her sister's for the past few weeks is visiting her sister Mrs. J. H. Wyatt of this place.—Mr. Millard Harris and Martha Baker were united in the holy bonds of matrimony last week.—The people were made to mourn on last Thursday when they heard of the death of J. L. Isaacs. He was a good citizen and loved by all who knew him. His remains were laid to rest Friday evening at the grave yard ca Moores Creek.—Mr. G. W. Gabbard who has been sick is able to be out again.

**ANNVILLE.**  
Annville, Mar. 21.—Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Rader have gone to Peoples for a short stay.—Died at his home at Isaacs March 17th Mr. J. L. Isaacs an old and respected citizen well liked by all who knew him. His body was laid to rest at Moores Creek grave yard by the Messrs and Odd Fellows of both of which he was an honored member. He leaves a wife and six children to mourn his loss. All have the deepest sympathy of the writer.—Mr. Frank Morris who is attending school at Annville visited home from Friday till Sunday.—The Sunday school and school of this place will have a short Easter program for next Sunday at the new school house and Mr. W. A. Worthington will preach an Easter sermon and will continue to preach every Sunday just after Sunday school.—Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Worthington, Misses Mattie Medlock and Lizzie attended the funeral of Mr. J. L. Isaacs last Friday.—Messrs Leonard Shepherd and Misses Mattie Medlock, Mollie Johnston and Etta Medlock visited the home of D. G. Woods, and were very nicely entertained by Mr. Woods and all had the pleasure of visiting Island City. The party made their return Sunday night and report a delightful time.—Mr. Walter Medlock, Mr. S. F. Lucas and U. S. Myers are on an extended drumming trip through the mountain counties.—Those who attended the funeral of Mr. J. L. Isaacs from McKee, were W. T. Amyx, G. D. Collier, W. H. Clark, C. P. Moore, John Farmer, L. C. Little, H. S. Johnson, all took dinner at the home of John Medlock.—Rev. Isaac Messler and family of McKee spent the day with W. A. Worthington Saturday.

**OWSLEY COUNTY.**  
**VINCENT.**  
Vincent, March 19.—Oat sowing is the general go thruout this section at present.—Bill Hughes and Walker Flanery of Greenhall passed thru Vincent Monday.—J. B. Scott is away in the mountains at present pushing his sales of flour and meal.—Minter Day of Blake was the guest of T. B. Venable Tuesday night.—W. H. Venable sold a nice young mule a few days ago for \$140.—Sam Moore and wife were the guests of Mr. W. C. Hamilton Sunday.—T. B. Venable and Rufus Jackson were called to Beattyville Thursday on some real estate business in which they are connected.—Harvey Venable and wife of

Orpha, Jackson County, were visiting T. B. Venable Saturday and Sunday.—Mrs. Ellen Bryant wife of Walter Bryant of Dry Fork was the guest of Mrs. W. H. Venable Sunday.—Charles Cecil of Travelers Rest has recently purchased the farm of J. D. Pearson of Greenhall.—Church at Vincent 3rd Sunday in March by the Revs. Martin and Parsons.—Mr. J. C. Botner is at present in Louisville buying his stock of spring goods.—T. B. Venable was at Ross's Creek a day or two last week looking after some business for the Rochester Nursery Co.—John Chestnut was at Richmond last week on business.—Henry Isaacs of Buck Creek has made application for the Vincent school. We think the board would do well to hire him as he is a teacher of some thirty years experience.

**ISLAND CITY.**  
Island City, March 18.—Owing to the early spring farmers are sowing oats and preparing for an early crop.—It is reported here that Henry Saylor shot Putz Campbell with a breach loading shot gun, but not fatally. The jury will investigate the matter.—Court begins the 4th Monday in Mar. at Booneville.—There is a series of meetings being held in the neighborhood near Oak Grove by Evangelist Edwards.—The little infant of G. J. Gentry is quite ill.—Wm. Stewart who has been in Louisville working as a blacksmith returned home a few days ago.—Esq. T. H. Hurst is issuing warrants for the boys shooting on public highways.—Arrangements are being made daily and lumber being put on the ground for a new church, the site being donated by W. Peters on Holly Fork. T. H. Hurst donated \$50 to help erect the building.—Wm. Mayse Deputy Marshal returned to his home from Jackson Co. Saturday and left Monday for Frankfort.—William Allen, deputy sheriff was on Island Creek this week summoning jurors for the coming Circuit Court.—On Thursday, the 17th at 9 o'clock the death angel visited the home of G. B. Palmer and took the 13 months old infant. Its remains were laid to rest near his home. The people extend their most hearty sympathy to the bereaved parents. Services were held at the home of the infant's father by the Rev. Albert Bowman.

**TRAVELLERS REST.**  
Travelers Rest, March 18.—James Brandenburg and Hamp Pendleton of Idamay have been on the creek branding logs for Pryce Congleton.—The Dean Tle Company has about 25,000 ties in the creek ready to float, and about that many more on land.—The creek is full of logs, ties staves waiting for a tide to take them to the boom at the mouth of Sturgeon.—While Jessie Whicker was hauling logs to the dump a log rolled over the dump knocking him over and jerked the team over, killing one horse and crippling the other. Jessie is only bruised up a little and is thankful that he escaped so well for the dump is about 150 feet high and very rough.—C. S. Wyatt is going to Corinth, Lee Co., to hold meeting next Saturday and Sunday.—Wm. Flanery has sold his saw and grist mill to John Spurlock who will move it to Grassy Branch to saw out a big lot of the timber. Some of our farmers are planning to put out tobacco this year, and show the Blue Grass people that the mountains can raise good tobacco too some are going to try the broom corn for a money crop.—C. S. Flanery has got the contract to build Willie Flanery's dwelling house consisting of eight rooms and to be an up-to-date dwelling. Mr. Wyatt gets \$300 for the job.—Big Sturgeon is coming to the front in the way of improvements, some have built and several more have contracted to have good substantial framed houses built this year.

**LAUREL COUNTY.**  
**LONDON.**  
London, March 22.—The dust is extremely bad for the time of year.—Marsh George's store was broken into Saturday night and it is reported that there was about \$90 worth of postage stamps taken besides other articles. The blood hounds were brought but they could not trace the thieves, they were too far gone. His store is near Lake, Ky.—We had two fires in town last week in which two fine dwellings were completely destroyed nothing much saved of the plunder.—Mr. Evan Elam's family who have all been sick with the measles for some time are now improving. It seems that the danger of the small-pox is about all over.—Several people have some arms shot from their vaccination yet.—The measles also it seems have about died out here.—Death visited London and carried away Mrs. Prewitt. Mrs. Prewitt leaves a host of friends and relatives.—Mr. Herbert Tuttle, his father, younger brother and Andy Robinson left for Arkansas today, where they expect to remain for some time.—School at S. B. M. S. and the Seminary is progressing nicely.—The Federal building is still going up nicely.—Two nice churches are now being constructed in town.

**BONHAM.**  
Bonham, March 21.—The sick peo-

ple of this neighborhood all seem to be improving.—Mr. Dan Reed who fell out of his stable loft a few days ago and said he thought his neck and back were both broken is some better.—Mr. Charlie Catchin has moved into the home with his father to make his home for a while.—There will be prayer meeting every Sunday night at old Pine Grove church conducted by the Rev. Thomas Reems. Everybody invited to come.—We are sorry to hear of the death of Mrs. Jennie Jones, the wife of Mr. Harry Jones. The cause of her death was pneumonia. She leaves a husband and several children and friends to mourn her death.

**ROCKCASTLE COUNTY.**  
**BOONE.**  
Boone, March 21.—Mr. J. H. Lambert who has been in Kansas for some time returned home last Monday.—Mr. Melvin Sims who has been quite sick is some better.—Mrs. Mattie Gadd is very sick at her home near Rockford.—Mr. George Lamb recently moved to Madison County.—Mrs. Susan Wren made a business trip to Berea Monday.—Mr. Andrew Martin had a nice cow die a few days ago.—The entire family of M. Jess Wren have been quite sick. All are improving now, however.—Mr. Sam Croucher is very low with consumption.—Mr. B. B. Chasteen was visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Smith on Sunday last.—Mrs. Joe Lovett visited the family of Mr. and Mrs. W. Gadd near Rockford on Sunday last.—Mrs. Fannie Bolen was the guest of Mrs. Wm. Rich Sunday.—Mrs. Jessie Guinn made a business trip to Mt. Vernon one day last week.—Mr. and Mrs. T. F. Chasteen were visiting in Berea Saturday night and Sunday.—Willie Gadd of Rockford was visiting friends here Sunday.—Mr. Charles Oldham is still on the sick list.—Quite a number of railroad employees of Richmond were here over Sunday.

**ROCKFORD.**  
Rockford, March 21.—James Gentry was in this section last week buying cattle and hogs, and the man who buys a hog now don't feel like he stole it.—Cattle and hogs are high and scarce.—J. W. Todd sold a small yoke of cattle for \$80.—Daniel Owen sold two mules for \$150.—J. W. Todd sold his Jack to J. J. Wren of Boone.—Farming seems to be early around Rockford.—Rev. F. P. Bryant was in this locality a few days ago.—The Baptist church at Scaffold Cane is enclosed with a wire fence.—J. W. Todd purchased a yellow mare from Joe Van for \$160.—Corn is scarce around here at 85 cts.—Daddie Todd is some better at this writing. Rockford misses the presence of Daddy very much.—Isaac Bowman of Conway was in Rockford Sunday.—Milton McGuire and children visited relatives around Rockford Sunday.—T. C. Viars is on the sick list.—Recie R. Bowman has rheumatism.—Scarlet fever seems to be over at J. W. Todd's which lasted several weeks. One out of the family has failed to take it.—Old aunt Sarah Lambert is very low at this writing.

**CLIMAX.**  
Climax, March 13.—Isaac Rector and Grant York are building a barn for Robert Leger near Brush Creek.—McKinley Rector is sick at this writing.—Our drummer Mr. Mullings passed thru on his way to Mt. Vernon a few days ago.—John Gadd is about to complete his new house very soon.—Garrett Sparks is gone to Straight Creek to work this spring.—There are several cases of scarlet fever around here.—Farmers are busy now. Several are going to put out tobacco this year.—The Rev. Andy Ballinger is clearing a large new ground this spring.—Ruben Ballinger has put up a new paling fence on his farm.—Mr. D. G. Rector was in Johnetta March 12th on business.—J. M. Rector was in Wildie the 12th hauling cross ties.—Dr. R. H. Lewis of Wildie was called to Mr. Isaac Rector's Sunday to see his youngest son who has lagrippe and is very sick.—Mr. W. H. Isaacs of near Horse Lick was in Climax a few days ago trading with McCracken Bros.—Isaac Rector purchased a milk cow from Dr. R. H. Lewis for \$35. Cows are on the raise.—Meat sells from 14 to 19 cents per pound. Meal sells for 95 cents to \$1 per bushel.

**LESLIE COUNTY.**  
**HYDEN.**  
Hyden, March 20.—We are sorry to announce the burning of the Presbyterian church and school at this place. On last Thursday about 7:30 a. m. the beautiful and magnificent church and school building burned to ashes. The janitor had put a fire in the center room or library and had gone to other rooms and when he returned the fire had caught in the wall paper and ceiling and was burning very rapidly. He aroused the people, but all to no purpose. The flames had gained a headway and could not be stopped. The building was planned and built about 14 years ago by the late Dr. Donald McDonald and was founded by the people of New York. The building and all its contents was worth about \$6,000 and was partly insured, but we do not know to what extent. There had gathered about 250 peo-



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ple for the purpose of stopping the fire but after all hope of saving the building was abandoned the people stood and looked on with tears. This was a most piteous sight. The children who had come with their books to school that morning were crying aloud and mothers were wringing their hands and saying, What shall we do next. We certainly hope and will invite the Presbyterians to build back here and promise a helping hand.

Among the men who made Hyden Academy loved and honored were, Prof. Walton, principal for four years, Prof. T. J. Miles principal for four years, Prof. John E. Calfee, principal for 2 years.

The contest case for sheriff of this County between Joe Morgan and W. R. Sparkman was decided in favor of Sparkman. Mr. Morgan informs us that he will take the case to the Court of Appeals. The only point at issue in this case is a recount of the ballots in the Cutchin precinct. Mr. Morgan alleges that he got more votes in this precinct than were counted for him, while Mr. Sparkman in his petition claims that the ballot box has been tampered with. It is the opinion of many of the leading lawyers that the court of Appeals will order a recount of the ballots in that precinct.

Hon. Caleb Powers is in this County this week speaking in the interest of his candidacy for Congress of the Eleventh District. He certainly is one of the most popular men in the Eleventh district among the Republicans. He has been met by enthusiastic crowds at all of his speakings. He's an idol among the mountain people, wherever you see Caleb Powers standing you can see men and boys gathered around him.

I am in a position to give you better prices and quality on general merchandise than you have been expecting. You are invited to come and see for yourself.

J. R. Stewart,  
Spring Creek, Ky.

**MADISON COUNTY.**  
**SILVER CREEK.**  
Silver Creek, March 22.—Mrs. Pearl Lewis has returned from a pleasant visit with her sister at Hamilton, Ohio.—The infant child of the Rev. Nash died of measles Mar. 13th and was laid to rest in the Bratcher cemetery. The bereaved family have our heartfelt sympathy.—Several of the Silver Creek folks attended church at Bear Knob last Sunday.—Mr. Ike Johnson contemplates going to Brownsburg, Ind., soon.—Mr. J. W. Bratcher and Pleas Evans have gone to Breathitt County to purchase cattle.—There will be church at Silver Creek Saturday and Sunday. Everybody come out.—Miss Minnie Lake of Harts is visiting her brother W. B. Lake.—Miss Iva Anderson was in Berea shopping Monday.—Mr. Harvey Bratcher has gone to the Flitter Pond to obtain a position.—Mr. W. B. Lake has just received a nice lot of pictures and frames to be delivered in a few days.—Mr. Abner Eversole has gone into the portrait business.—Mr. James VanWinkel of Williamsburg was called to the funeral of his father who died March 14th aged 90 years.

**DREYFUS.**  
Dreyfus, March 21.—The Rev. Jas. Lunsford preached at the Disciples church Sunday.—Miss Minnie Harris who has been visiting her grandfather, Mr. George Herd returned to her home in Berea Sunday.—Miss Mary Ballard is still the guest of Miss Pauline Harris.—Mr. Charles G. Davis who has spent most of the winter near Beattyville returned home Saturday.—Mrs. T. R. Davis leaves this morning for Beattyville to see her sister who is very sick.—Mr. James Bengé who is moving from Franklin, O., to Berea is visiting at Mr. Clifton Bengé.—Miss Mattie Hurley is convalescent.—Mrs. Miphia Holland has been sick for a couple of weeks.

## POWERS IN LESLIE COUNTY

Hyden, March 18.—The Hon. Caleb Powers is near the close of an unusually successful speaking tour in Leslie County. His date tomorrow finishes his itinerary.

His address today at Bad Creek to one of the largest crowds he has met in the County made a fitting climax of his tour. The sentiment at all of the crowds is almost, if not entirely unanimous for Mr. Powers.

Mr. Powers dwelt at length upon the charges put forth by the Edwards organs in the district to the effect that Mr. Powers had received five hundred dollars for making a Republican speech and that he got rich in jail. To the former, Mr. Powers answered that it was simply a lie, that he never in his life charged one cent for making a Republican speech. He explained that he did get \$500 for delivering his lecture, as that had been his business in the way he had been making his money since he had gotten out of jail.

To the second charge Mr. Powers showed conclusively by documentary evidence which could not be doubted that he did not only break up himself but also broke up his father in procuring funds to defend his character, good name and life against the foul charge of assassination. Mr. Powers has thoroughly convinced all those who have heard him that these charges are untrue and that no one can produce any proof worthy of belief to the contrary.

The people of Leslie County are not only strong for Powers but their zeal for him has almost reached the point where they are enraged over the charges made against him. They demand of those bringing such charges to come forth with proof that reasonable people can believe or hush up and go way back and sit down.

Citizen Reader.

**It is Strange.**  
A mother, father and small child were eating supper, when the child, who had been thinking real hard, looked up and said: "Mamma, you was born in Maine, papa was born in Idaho and I was born in Chicago; ain't it funny how we all got together?"—The Delineator.

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"I had my picture taken in my riding togs—not on a horse, you know, but just standing in my riding outfit with my crop held in my hand. And today the photographer writes me that the pictures are ready for me and that they are all mounted."—Christian Work and Evangelist.

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